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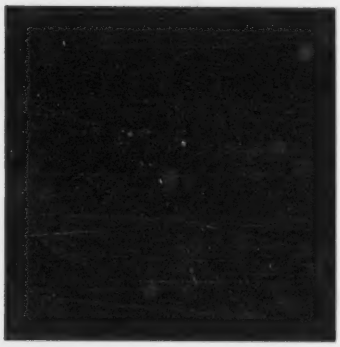
Portrait of Official-Language Minorities in Canada: Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador



by Camille Bouchard-Coulombe, Jean-François Lepage and Brigitte Chavez

Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division
Jean Talon Building, 7th Floor, 170 Tunney's Pasture Driveway
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Portrait of Official-Language Minorities in Canada: Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador

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0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded

^{p} preliminary

^{r} revised

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

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Introduction

This demolinguistic portrait of the French-speaking population in Newfoundland and Labrador was undertaken with the financial support of Canadian Heritage's Official Languages Secretariat, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (HRSDC) and Justice Canada. It is the eleventh and last in a series of demolinguistic portraits of official-language minorities in Canada, prepared by Statistics Canada's Language Statistics Section.

This study paints a general statistical portrait of the official-language minority in Newfoundland and Labrador based on data from the Census of Population and the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities in Canada, conducted in 2006. The purpose of such a portrait is to present a set of characteristics, behaviours and perceptions of the minority official-language population, exploiting the analytical opportunities contained in the data.

This document is intended to be neither a mere collection of tables nor an in-depth study of the demolinguistic dynamics of the French-speaking population in Newfoundland and Labrador. It presents a range of themes and issues that will be of interest to official-language minorities and anyone concerned with the past, present and future situation of minority official-language populations in Canada.

Section 1 of this demolinguistic portrait concerns the criteria chosen in this study to define the French-speaking population of Newfoundland and Labrador. It also provides a brief description of the data sources used.

Section 2 presents varied information on the evolution of the French-speaking population and its geographic distribution and concentration in Newfoundland and Labrador. This information includes two appended maps and a detailed table on the size, relative weight and distribution of the French-speaking population in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Section 3 concerns the main factors that affect or are affected by changes over time in this province's French-speaking population: fertility; the transmission of mother tongue and the effect of exogamy; the age structure; intragenerational linguistic mobility; and interprovincial and international migration. It also discusses the use of French in the public sphere and how the ability to conduct a conversation in that language has evolved according to mother-tongue group.

Section 4 looks at a few sectors essential to the vitality of minority official-language communities, as identified in the *Roadmap for Canada's Linguistic Duality 2008–2013: Acting for the Future*,[1] namely health, justice, education and the media, the arts and culture. It also provides statistics on community participation, employment and income characteristics, and the use of French at work.

The last section of this portrait presents statistics on the identity of Francophones and their perceptions regarding the presence of French in their community, the provision of federal government services in French, the respect for linguistic rights, and the fact that people are working to develop the Francophone community.

1. When referring to this federal government official language strategy, the expression "Roadmap" will be used throughout this report.

Section 1 Definitions of Newfoundland and Labrador's French-speaking population

This statistical portrait of Newfoundland and Labrador's official-language minority contains information regarding variables from the Canadian census. Up to 2006, these included no fewer than six questions or sub-questions on official languages: knowledge of official languages, language spoken most often at home, other languages spoken on a regular basis at home, mother tongue, language used most often at work, and other languages used on a regular basis at work.

What is the definition of the minority official-language group in Newfoundland and Labrador? How is a Francophone defined? There is actually no established definition. For historical reasons, Statistics Canada has generally used the criterion of mother tongue, that is, the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood at the time of the census. Statistics based on mother tongue have the advantage of being roughly comparable going back more than half a century.

Other criteria are also used, opening the way for either more inclusive or more restrictive definitions of French-speaking persons. Thus, does the definition of a Francophone in Newfoundland and Labrador apply to the roughly 2,100 persons who reported French as their mother tongue in the 2006 Census,[2] the 1,900 persons with French as their first official language spoken,[3] or the 3,000 persons[4] who speak French most often (1,000) or on a regular basis (2,000) at home? Or should a broader definition be considered? Such a definition might include all of the approximately 24,000 French speakers, or indeed more if we include young children who do not speak French, but who have at least one parent whose mother tongue is French. These are only a few examples of the variables that can be used to define language groups.[5]

Also, in choosing a strategy for estimating a language group, it is important to take into account at least two main options. On the one hand, if the objective is to enumerate the population considering all language groups on an equal basis—in other words, treating them symmetrically and creating mutually exclusive categories for estimating them (e.g., English, French, Other)—then this implies an appropriate allocation of multiple responses. In such a case, the French-mother-tongue population of Newfoundland and Labrador would be 2,100. On the other hand, if one wishes to focus on a single language group (e.g., Francophones), one can broaden the criteria for inclusion without being concerned about the implicit overlap between language groups. In this case, the number of French-mother-tongue persons in Newfoundland and Labrador would be more than 2,200.

This statistical portrait of Newfoundland and Labrador Francophones mainly uses two criteria: mother tongue and first official language spoken. The latter criterion is now used increasingly to define language groups in studies on official-language minorities. The reason for this is that the composition of the Canadian population has shifted over the years, calling on researchers to redefine or broaden the concept of Francophone group or community. In fact, a significant number of persons whose mother tongue is neither French nor English nevertheless use French either predominantly or commonly in their daily lives.

The concept of "first official language spoken" is based on a number of considerations. Firstly, the substantial increase in immigration to Canada since the mid-1980s has had the effect of increasing the size of the population with a mother tongue other than English or French (20% in 2006). Such persons are often designated as "allophones."

2. The number is approximately 2,200 if all single and multiple responses mentioning French are included (see Table 3.6).
3. Includes all single responses and half of the English and French responses.
4. This number includes all single and multiple responses mentioning French.
5. To cite only one example, in June 2009, the Ontario government adopted a new, inclusive definition of the Francophone population (IDF) (formerly defined according to the mother tongue criterion). This definition is fairly similar to the one based on first official language spoken, except that it also includes French-mother tongue persons who understand French but can no longer conduct a conversation in it.

Since an allophone cannot become a Francophone by reason of mother tongue but can become one by adopting French as the language used most often at home or in the public sphere, the question arises as to how to designate individuals' first official language spoken—or more specifically, how to allocate allophones between English and French based on the reported knowledge of either official language.

Questions of this type led to the development of different variants of the concept of first official language spoken (Statistics Canada, 1989). This concept echoes the spirit of the current version of the *Official Languages Act* (1988), which specifies in section 32(2) that the government may take into account "*the English or French linguistic minority population of the area served by an office or facility, the particular characteristics of that population and the proportion of that population to the total population of that area.*"

The concept of first official language was chosen by the federal government, in December 1991, in the Official Languages Regulations (*Communications with and Services to the Public*). Section 2 of the Regulations describes the method used to determine "the first official language spoken," namely the first of the two variants presented by Statistics Canada (1989). This method successively takes into account the responses to the questions: knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and language spoken most often at home. The "first official language spoken" variable is thus not a census question but is instead derived from three questions in the census' language module.

The concept of first official language spoken (FOLS) serves to allocate the Canadian population between the country's two main language groups. In Canada, just over 97% of the population has either English or French as a first official language spoken. The residual portion comprises persons who cannot conduct a conversation in either of the two official languages (1.6%) and those who know both English and French but who cannot be assigned one or the other of the two official languages on the basis of the three census variables used for this purpose (1.1%).

Unlike the population with French as a mother tongue, the Francophone population according to the FOLS criterion excludes most persons for whom French is the mother tongue but who reported being unable to conduct a conversation in French at the time of the census. Also, it includes persons with an "other" mother tongue (i.e., other than English or French) who speak French most often at home as well as those who, while having an "other" language as the main home language, can also conduct a conversation in French but not in English. It also includes half the persons who can conduct a conversation in English and French and who speak an "other" language or both official languages most often at home.

This report will draw a statistical portrait of Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador, primarily using the FOLS criterion, but when relevant, will also draw from information on mother tongue.[6] Following the practice of the Treasury Board Secretariat, the Francophone population of Newfoundland and Labrador will refer here to persons having only French as their first official language spoken (FOLS) and half of those who have both English and French as their FOLS (and for whom it is not possible to assign either French or English based on responses to the three variables mentioned above).

6. In this report, we will use the terms "Francophone" and "French-speaking" interchangeably. Except when referring specifically to Francophones by the mother tongue criterion, this report uses the criterion of first official language spoken to designate Francophone or the French-speaking population. In this regard, the target population in this report differs slightly from the one in the report on the first results of the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (2006), which were published in December 2007 (Corbeil, Grenier and Lafrenière, 2007).

Data sources

This portrait of the French-speaking population in Newfoundland and Labrador contains information drawn from Canadian censuses from 1951 to 2006 and the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM)[7] conducted in 2006 by Statistics Canada.

Census: The census data contained in this report are drawn from the long census questionnaire, completed by 20% of households and including 61 questions of which 7 are language-related.

Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM): This is a cross-sectional sample survey. Respondents to the SVOLM were selected from the sample of persons who completed the long questionnaire in the 2006 Census.

The survey focuses on Canada's official-language minorities, namely French-speaking persons outside Quebec and English-speaking persons in Quebec. The data can be used to gain a deeper understanding of the current situation of individuals belonging to these two groups, on subjects as varied as education in the minority language, access to different services in the minority language (the health care sector in particular), language practices in daily activities both in and outside the home, and matters of linguistic identity.

7. For any information on the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, the reader is invited to visit Statistics Canada's website at: http://www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=5099&lang=fr&db=imdb&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2

Section 2 Evolution of the population by mother tongue and first official language spoken

2.1 Evolution of the population by mother tongue

From 1951 to 1991, the total population of Newfoundland and Labrador increased by 56%. Whereas the province had a population of 361,415 in 1951, the figure in 1991 was 563,925 (see Table 2.1). Since then, the province's total population has declined from one census to the next, totalling 500,610 in 2006. However, an analysis of these statistics by mother tongue reveals that the province's different language groups have not evolved in the same way. On the one hand, the French-mother-tongue population grew from 1951 to 1971, (going from 2,320 to 3,610) fluctuated after that and then stood at 2,055 in 2006, a decline of 11% in 55 years. On the other hand, the English-mother-tongue population grew by 56% from 1951 to 1991, going from 357,325 to 555,925, then declined to 488,780 in 2006. For its part, the "other"-mother-tongue population is the only one to have grown steadily since 1951, going from 1,770 to 9,775 in 2006, a total increase of 452%.

Table 2.1
Population by mother tongue, Newfoundland and Labrador, 1951 to 2006

Year	Mother tongue						
	Total	French		English		Other langues	
	number	number	%	number	%	number	%
1951	**361,415**	2,320	0.6	357,325	98.9	1,770	0.5
1961	**457,855**	3,150	0.7	451,530	98.6	3,175	0.7
1971	**522,105**	3,610	0.7	514,415	98.5	4,080	0.8
1981	**563,745**	2,580	0.5	557,040	98.8	4,125	0.7
1991	**563,925**	2,855	0.5	555,925	98.6	5,140	0.9
1996	**547,160**	2,440	0.4	539,045	98.5	5,665	1.0
2001	**508,075**	2,350	0.5	500,075	98.4	5,655	1.1
2006	**500,610**	2,055	0.4	488,780	97.6	9,775	2.0

Notes:
Except for the 1951 to 1971 censuses, multiple responses were equally redistributed among the three main linguistic groups. Due to random rounding of numbers, some totals may not correspond to the sum presented in the table.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1951 to 2006.

Table 2.2 shows the average annual rate of population growth for each mother tongue group since 1951. The average annual growth rate of the French-mother-tongue group was negative for the 1971 to 1981 period and since 1991, it reached -2.49 for the 2001 to 2006 period. For the English-mother-tongue population, the growth rate, while positive, declined steadily from 1951 to 1981, going from 2.64 to 0.83. Since then, it has been negative but very close to zero, except for the 1996 to 2001 period when it was -1.45. For the "other"-mother-tongue group, the average growth rate varied substantially from one period to the next. Whereas it was 7.96 from 1951 to 1961, it was 14.57 from 2001 to 2006 and fluctuated between -0.02 and 2.86 between these two periods.

Table 2.2
Average annual population growth rate by mother tongue, Newfoundland and Labrador, 1951 to 2006

Period	Mother tongue		
	French	English	Other langues
	percentage		
1951 to 1961	3.57	2.64	7.96
1961 to 1971	1.46	1.39	2.86
1971 to 1981	-2.85	0.83	0.11
1981 to 1991	1.07	-0.02	2.46
1991 to 1996	-2.91	-0.61	2.04
1996 to 2001	-0.75	-1.45	-0.02
2001 to 2006	-2.49	-0.45	14.57

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1951 to 2006.

The French-mother-tongue population outside Quebec resides mainly in two of its bordering provinces. New Brunswick and Ontario together accounted for 76% of all Francophones living outside Quebec in 2006. That same year, Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador accounted for 0.2% of the French-mother-tongue population outside Quebec, compared with 0.3% in 1951 and 0.4% in 1961 (see Table 2.3). In Newfoundland and Labrador, Francophones accounted for 0.4% of the province's overall population in 2006. For the English- and "other"-mother-tongue populations, these proportions are 97.6% and 2.0% respectively (see Table 2.1).

Table 2.3
Number and proportion of Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador within the Francophone population outside Quebec, 1951 to 2006

Year	French mother tongue		Proportion of Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador
	Newfoundland and Labrador	Canada less Quebec	
	number		percentage
1951	2,320	721,820	0.3
1961	3,150	853,460	0.4
1971	3,610	926,295	0.4
1981	2,580	923,605	0.3
1991	2,855	976,415	0.3
1996	2,440	970,205	0.3
2001	2,350	980,270	0.2
2006	2,055	975,390	0.2

Notes:
The term Francophone here refers to French mother tongue. Except for the 1951 to 1971 censuses, multiple responses were equally redistributed among the three main linguistic groups.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1951 to 2006.

2.2 Evolution of the population by first official language spoken

As described in Section 1, the criterion of the first official language spoken (FOLS) offers a more inclusive definition of the Francophone population: it allows persons with mother tongues other than English or French to be included in the Anglophone or Francophone population. Most persons with "other" mother tongues are generally counted as part of the majority FOLS group. As with the English-speaking group, the population with French as first official language spoken is usually larger than the French-mother-tongue population in a province such as Ontario, for example, where a large proportion of persons have mother tongues other than French or English. In other cases, such as New Brunswick, the use of the FOLS criterion yields practically the same result as the mother tongue criterion, since persons with "other" mother tongues in that province comprise only a small proportion of the population. In Newfoundland and Labrador, use of the FOLS criterion results in a slightly smaller Francophone population, despite the presence of allophones. In fact, within the overall population of Newfoundland and Labrador, the Francophone minority population (according to first official language spoken) numbers 1,935 (0.4%) (see Table 2.4), while the French-mother-tongue population numbers 2,055 (0.4%) (after equal allocation of multiple responses). As to the Anglophone population, its relative share is 97.6% according to the mother tongue criterion and 99.4% according to the FOLS criterion, which shows that historically, allophones are oriented toward English.

Table 2.4
Population by first official language spoken, Newfoundland and Labrador, 1971 to 2006

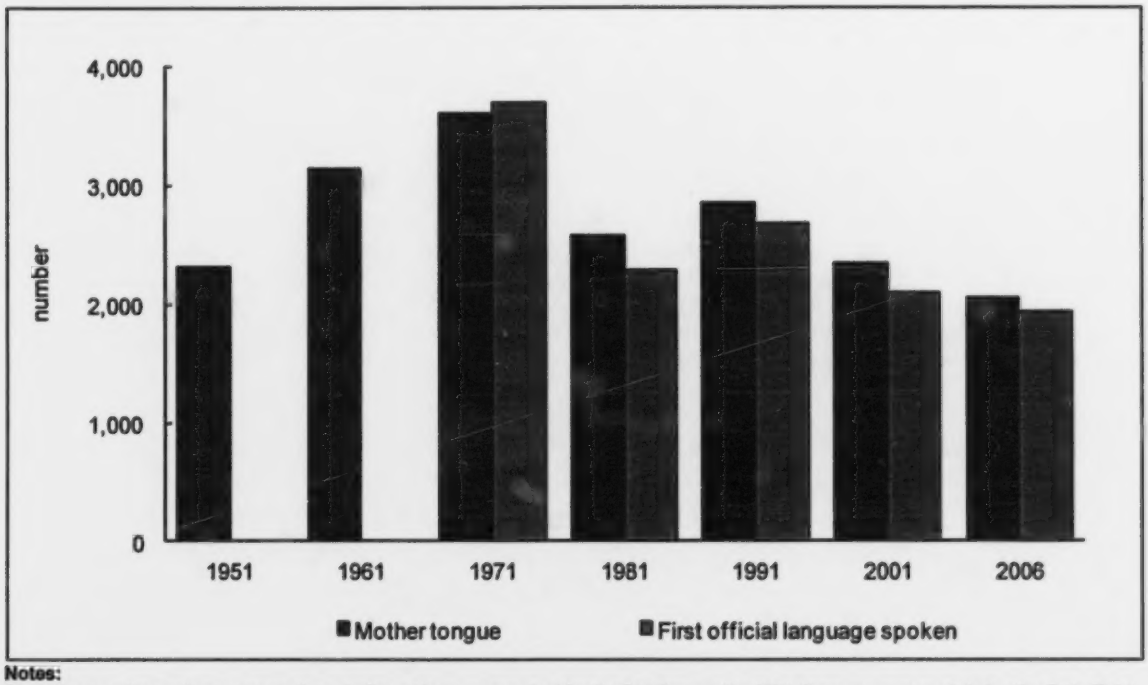
Year	First official language spoken										
	Total	French		English		English and French		Neither English nor French		Francophone Minority [1]	
	number	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
1971	**522,100**	3,640	0.7	517,735	99.2	105	0.0	625	0.1	3,690	0.7
1981	**563,745**	2,125	0.4	560,930	99.5	315	0.1	380	0.1	2,285	0.4
1991	**563,940**	2,630	0.5	560,485	99.4	95	0.0	725	0.1	2,675	0.5
1996	**547,160**	2,185	0.4	544,360	99.5	185	0.0	435	0.1	2,270	0.4
2001	**508,090**	2,045	0.4	505,380	99.5	100	0.0	565	0.1	2,095	0.4
2006	**500,610**	1,840	0.4	497,815	99.4	195	0.0	755	0.2	1,935	0.4

1. Sum of persons with first official language spoken (FOLS) French and half of those with first official language spoken English and French.
Note: Due to random rounding of numbers, some totals may not correspond to the sum presented in the table.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 to 2006.

The results presented in Chart 2.1 show that since 1981, the French-mother-tongue population has exceeded the population of the Francophone minority according to first official language spoken (FOLS). Generally, when the French-mother-tongue population is equal to the French FOLS population, this means that persons with mother tongues other than English or French are not integrating linguistically to the advantage of the minority language. When the French-mother-tongue population is larger than the French FOLS population, this means that, in addition to "other"-mother-tongue persons not being integrated, some persons with French as their mother tongue no longer know French (but do know English) well enough to conduct a conversation. For this reason, they are included in the English FOLS group.

From 1971 to 2006, the size difference between the French-mother-tongue population and the French FOLS population varied slightly. However, as Chart 2.1 shows, the gaps between these two groups have consistently been small.

Chart 2.1
Number of persons with French as mother tongue and as first official language spoken, Newfoundland and Labrador, 1951 to 2006



Notes:
Since the question on language used most often at home was asked for the first time on the 1971 Census, we cannot derive the first official language spoken variable before 1971. Except for the 1951 to 1971 censuses, multiple responses were equally redistributed.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1951 to 2006.

2.3 Geographic distribution of the population with French as first official language spoken

The Francophone minority constitutes 0.4% of Newfoundland and Labrador's overall population. More than 80% of Francophones live primarily in three census divisions (CDs): No. 1 (35% or 685 persons), No. 4 (27% or 510) and No. 10 (19% or 360). The CD No. 1 includes the census subdivision of St. John's (see Appendix A), while CD No. 10 includes the census subdivision of Labrador City. These two census subdivisions account for the largest proportions of Francophones in the province, 23% and 10% respectively. Finally, a slightly smaller proportion of Francophones (nearly 9%) reside in the census subdivision of Cape St. George, in CD No. 4.

Section 3 Factors influencing the evolution of the French-mother-tongue population

How language groups in a given province or region evolve depends on the combined effect of different factors: on the one hand the determinants of natural increase—fertility and mortality—and on the other hand, internal and international migration. In the case of Newfoundland and Labrador, the latter two factors are of particular interest. An additional factor is intergenerational linguistic continuity, that is, the mother-to-child transmission of the mother tongue.[8] Yet another factor will also be described in this section, namely intragenerational linguistic continuity, or its counterpart, language transfer or substitution. The latter, while it does not directly influence how a language group evolves in the short term, can nevertheless have a major long-term influence, in that the language predominantly used in the home is generally the one transmitted to the children.

This section will mainly focus on the French-mother-tongue group in Newfoundland and Labrador. However, some of the analysis—particularly interprovincial migration and international immigration—will also cover the population with French as the first official language spoken.

3.1 Transmission of mother tongue and the effect of exogamy

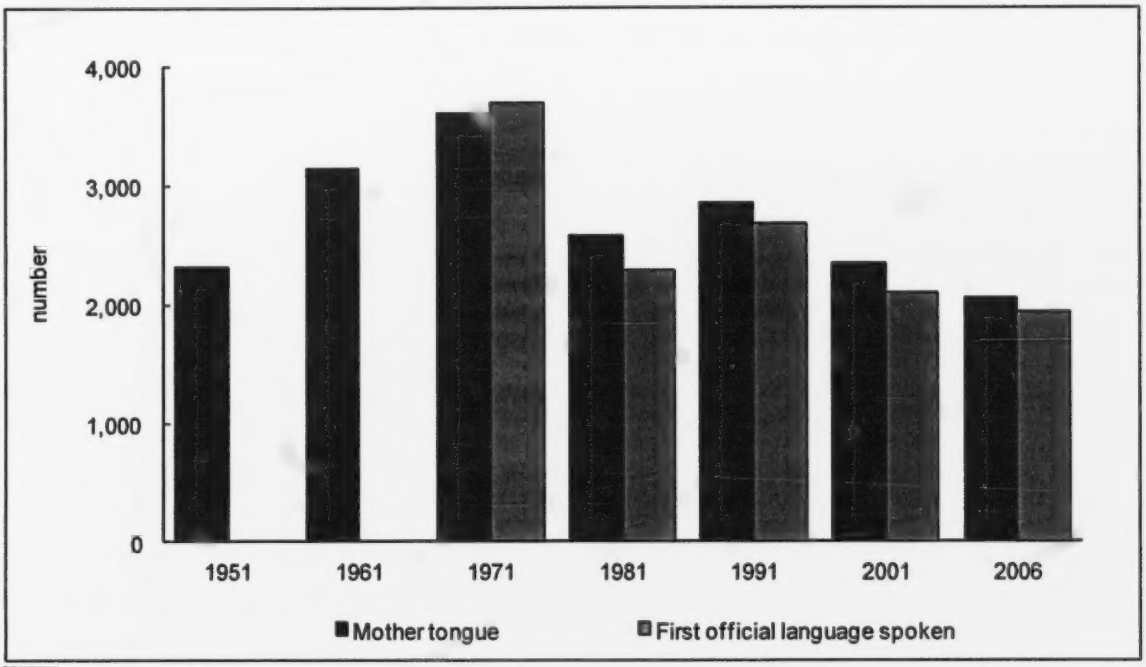
Although the total fertility rate provides useful information on the number of births within different mother-tongue groups, it does not tell anything about the language transmitted from mother to children. The tendency to transmit a language to one's children varies according to a number of factors; one of the most important of these is the geographic concentration of a given language group's population.[9] This geographic concentration factor also influences the propensity to form an exogamous couple, that is, a couple in which the spouses[10] do not have the same mother tongue. Also, the lower the geographic concentration or relative weight of a language group in a given community, the lower the propensity of parents to transmit the minority language. In Newfoundland and Labrador at the time of the 2006 Census, French was transmitted as a mother tongue to 33% of the children living in a family with at least one French-mother-tongue parent.

From 1971 to 2006, among all couples with one French-mother-tongue spouse, the proportion of French-English exogamous couples increased sharply, from 57% to 80%. Conversely, the proportion of endogamous couples with both spouses having French as their mother tongue fell sharply, from 41% to 14%. During the same period, the proportion of children from a French-English exogamous family among all families with at least one French-mother-tongue parent increased in Newfoundland and Labrador, from 58% to 85%.

Because of the increase in the proportion of French-English exogamous couples from 1971 to 2006 and the corresponding decrease in that of French-speaking endogamous couples, one might expect to see a decrease in the rate of transmission of the minority language (in this case, French) to children. But whereas French had been passed on to 7% of the children under age 18 of French-English exogamous couples in 1971 that proportion reached 14% in 2006 (see Chart 3.1).[11]

8. Of course, a language is also transmitted from fathers to their children, but it is usually the mother's language that predominates.
9. In general, the concentration of a language group in a given geographic area, like its relative weight, is likely to influence the language practices of its members as well as its vitality. The vast majority (91%) of Newfoundland and Labrador Francophones, who account for 0.4% of the province's population, live in a municipality where they constitute less than 10% of the population. The concentration of these French-speaking persons within their municipality of residence is low for 78% of them, while it is average for 22% (see Appendix D for a description of the concentration index and the concept of dissemination area).
10. The term "spouse" includes persons who are legally married as well as those living in a common-law union.
11. Because of the very small number of couples other than English endogamous and French-English exogamous, it is difficult to provide reliable estimates on which to base analyses of language transmission.

Chart 2.1
Number of persons with French as mother tongue and as first official language spoken, Newfoundland and Labrador, 1951 to 2006



Notes:
Since the question on language used most often at home was asked for the first time on the 1971 Census, we cannot derive the first official language spoken variable before 1971. Except for the 1951 to 1971 censuses, multiple responses were equally redistributed.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1951 to 2006.

2.3 Geographic distribution of the population with French as first official language spoken

The Francophone minority constitutes 0.4% of Newfoundland and Labrador's overall population. More than 80% of Francophones live primarily in three census divisions (CDs): No. 1 (35% or 685 persons), No. 4 (27% or 510) and No. 10 (19% or 360). The CD No. 1 includes the census subdivision of St. John's (see Appendix A), while CD No. 10 includes the census subdivision of Labrador City. These two census subdivisions account for the largest proportions of Francophones in the province, 23% and 10% respectively. Finally, a slightly smaller proportion of Francophones (nearly 9%) reside in the census subdivision of Cape St. George, in CD No. 4.

Section 3 Factors influencing the evolution of the French-mother-tongue population

How language groups in a given province or region evolve depends on the combined effect of different factors: on the one hand the determinants of natural increase—fertility and mortality—and on the other hand, internal and international migration. In the case of Newfoundland and Labrador, the latter two factors are of particular interest. An additional factor is intergenerational linguistic continuity, that is, the mother-to-child transmission of the mother tongue.[8] Yet another factor will also be described in this section, namely intragenerational linguistic continuity, or its counterpart, language transfer or substitution. The latter, while it does not directly influence how a language group evolves in the short term, can nevertheless have a major long-term influence, in that the language predominantly used in the home is generally the one transmitted to the children.

This section will mainly focus on the French-mother-tongue group in Newfoundland and Labrador. However, some of the analysis—particularly interprovincial migration and international immigration—will also cover the population with French as the first official language spoken.

3.1 Transmission of mother tongue and the effect of exogamy

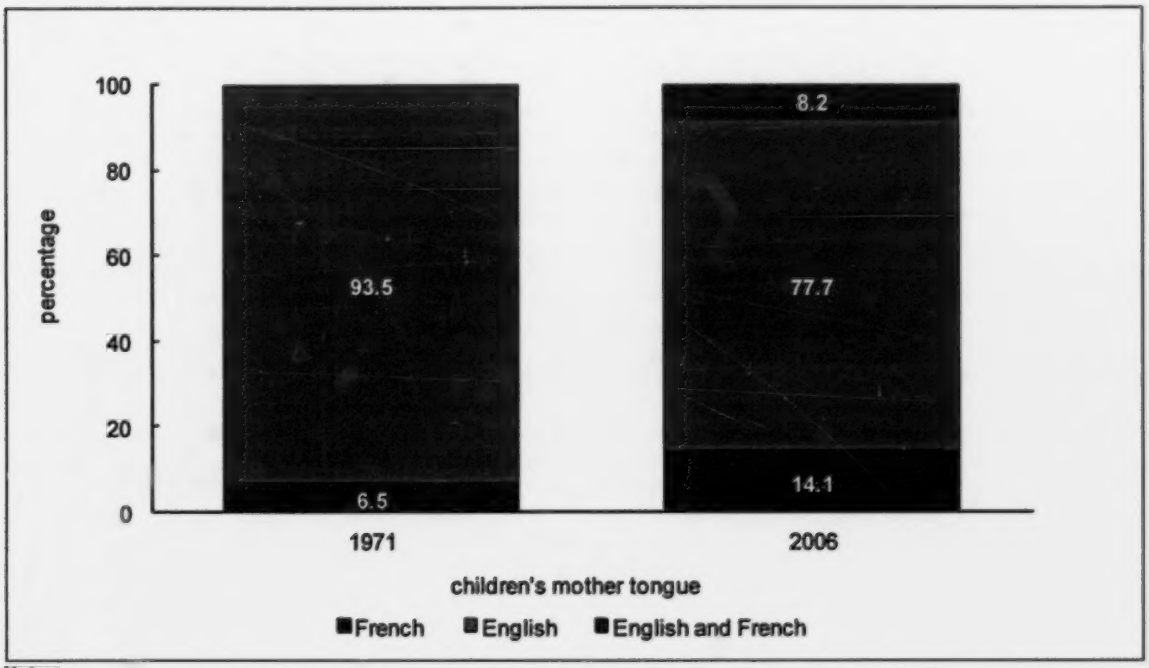
Although the total fertility rate provides useful information on the number of births within different mother-tongue groups, it does not tell anything about the language transmitted from mother to children. The tendency to transmit a language to one's children varies according to a number of factors; one of the most important of these is the geographic concentration of a given language group's population.[9] This geographic concentration factor also influences the propensity to form an exogamous couple, that is, a couple in which the spouses[10] do not have the same mother tongue. Also, the lower the geographic concentration or relative weight of a language group in a given community, the lower the propensity of parents to transmit the minority language. In Newfoundland and Labrador at the time of the 2006 Census, French was transmitted as a mother tongue to 33% of the children living in a family with at least one French-mother-tongue parent.

From 1971 to 2006, among all couples with one French-mother-tongue spouse, the proportion of French-English exogamous couples increased sharply, from 57% to 80%. Conversely, the proportion of endogamous couples with both spouses having French as their mother tongue fell sharply, from 41% to 14%. During the same period, the proportion of children from a French-English exogamous family among all families with at least one French-mother-tongue parent increased in Newfoundland and Labrador, from 58% to 85%.

Because of the increase in the proportion of French-English exogamous couples from 1971 to 2006 and the corresponding decrease in that of French-speaking endogamous couples, one might expect to see a decrease in the rate of transmission of the minority language (in this case, French) to children. But whereas French had been passed on to 7% of the children under age 18 of French-English exogamous couples in 1971 that proportion reached 14% in 2006 (see Chart 3.1).[11]

8. Of course, a language is also transmitted from fathers to their children, but it is usually the mother's language that predominates.
9. In general, the concentration of a language group in a given geographic area, like its relative weight, is likely to influence the language practices of its members as well as its vitality. The vast majority (91%) of Newfoundland and Labrador Francophones, who account for 0.4% of the province's population, live in a municipality where they constitute less than 10% of the population. The concentration of these French-speaking persons within their municipality of residence is low for 78% of them, while it is average for 22% (see Appendix D for a description of the concentration index and the concept of dissemination area).
10. The term "spouse" includes persons who are legally married as well as those living in a common-law union.
11. Because of the very small number of couples other than English endogamous and French-English exogamous, it is difficult to provide reliable estimates on which to base analyses of language transmission.

Chart 3.1
Mother tongue of children under age 18 of parents forming an exogamous English-French couple, Newfoundland and Labrador, 1971 and 2006



Notes:
For 2006, only single responses were used for the parents, whereas in the case of children, among the multiple responses, only the "English and French" category was taken into account. The 1971 Census database does not include multiple responses.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 and 2006.

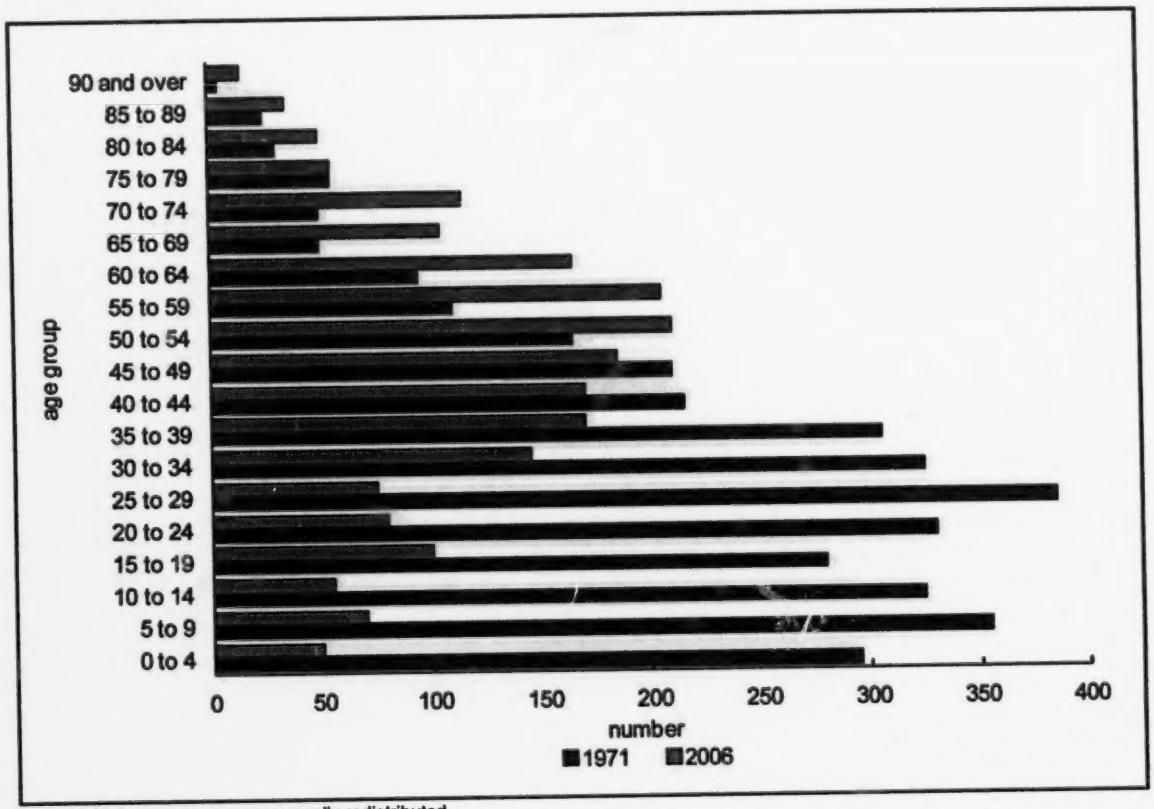
3.2 Age structure

It is helpful to examine how the age structure of Newfoundland and Labrador's Francophone population has evolved, so as to be able to reveal part of that population's demographic history while getting an idea of its future course. From 1951 to 2006, this evolution is essentially the result of a decreased total fertility rate among Francophone women, a negative net interprovincial migration of the French-mother-tongue population and increased life expectancy. Added to all these phenomena is a moderate level of transmission of French to children as a mother tongue. As noted above, at the time of the 2006 Census, French was passed on as a mother tongue to 33% of children under age 18 of couples with at least one French-mother-tongue spouse.

Chart 3.2 shows how the age structure of Newfoundland and Labrador's French-mother-tongue population has changed over time. As already noted, from 1951 to 2006, this language group saw its numbers decline by 11%, from 2,320 to 2,055. In fact, all cohorts under 50 years of age decreased in size. Conversely, the number of persons aged 50 and over increased slightly, due to the aging of the population and increased life expectancy.

Also, as shown in Chart 3.2, the baby boom generation (born between 1946 and 1966)—which corresponds to the cohorts aged between 5 to 9 and 20 to 24 in 1971 (1,290 persons)—is larger than those cohorts 35 years later aged between 40 to 44 and 55 to 59 (770 persons). These findings are partly explained by the negative net migration of Newfoundland and Labrador's French-mother-tongue group.

Chart 3.2
Age structure of the French-mother-tongue population, Newfoundland and Labrador, 1971 and 2006



Note: Multiples responses were equally redistributed.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 and 2006.

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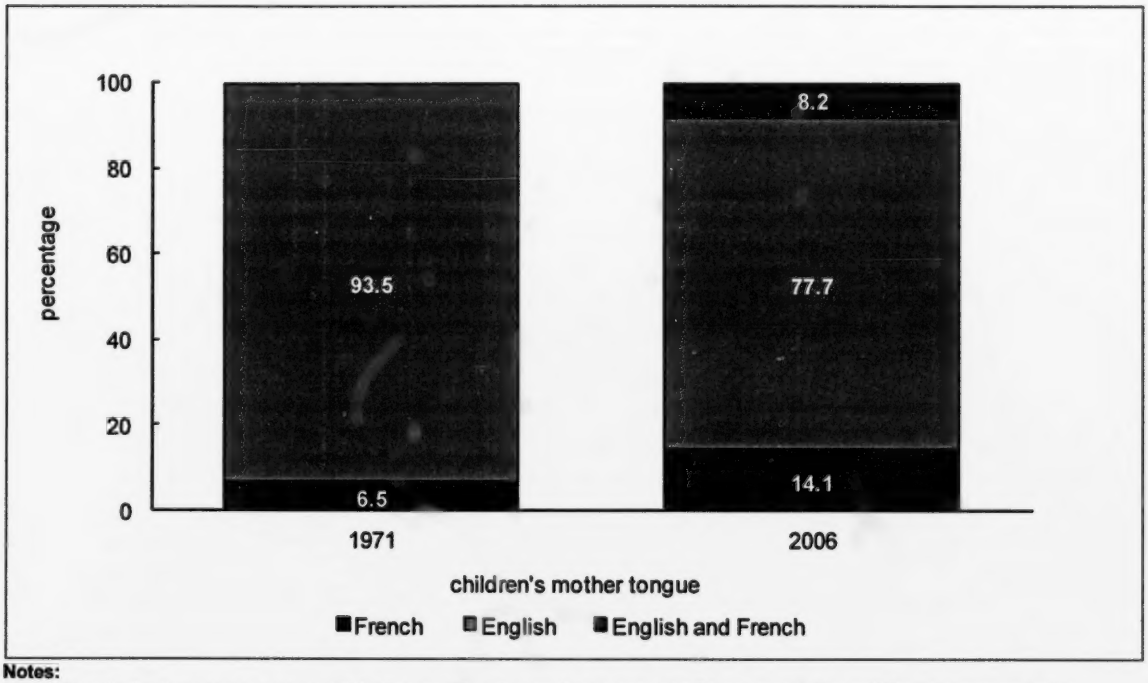

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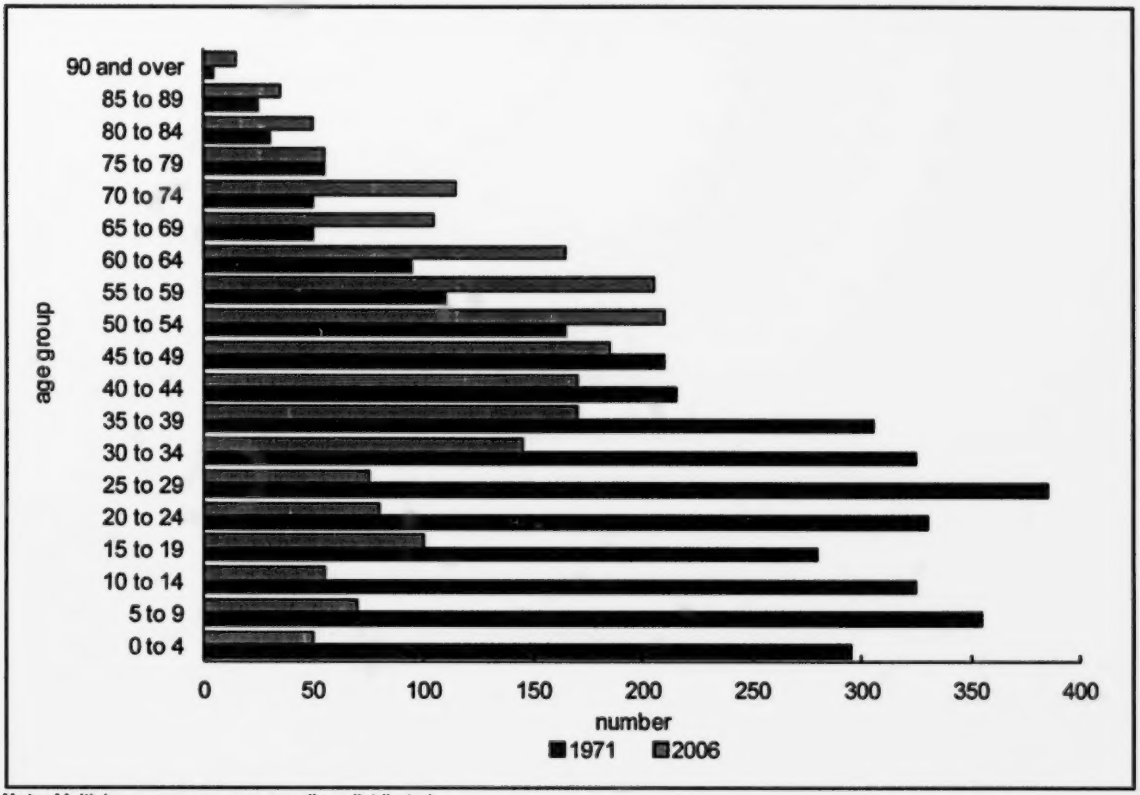


Note: Multiples responses were equally redistributed.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 and 2006.

All things being otherwise equal, the small numbers of the youngest cohorts in 2006—combined with the fact that in the coming decades a number of cohorts will reach age 65—will result in an age structure that reflects considerable aging of the province's French-mother-tongue population. Indeed, already in 2006, the proportion of the Francophone population aged 65 and over was twice as large as the proportion under 15 years of age.

While the aging of the French-mother-tongue population is mainly due to a low total fertility rate and steadily increasing life expectancy, one assumes that it also results from the non-transmission to children of French as a mother tongue. As noted above, in families composed of French-English exogamous couples, the rate of intergenerational transmission of French is low, although it increased from 1971 to 2006 (see Chart 3.1). Instead, it was predominantly English (78%) that exogamous couples passed on to their children in 2006.

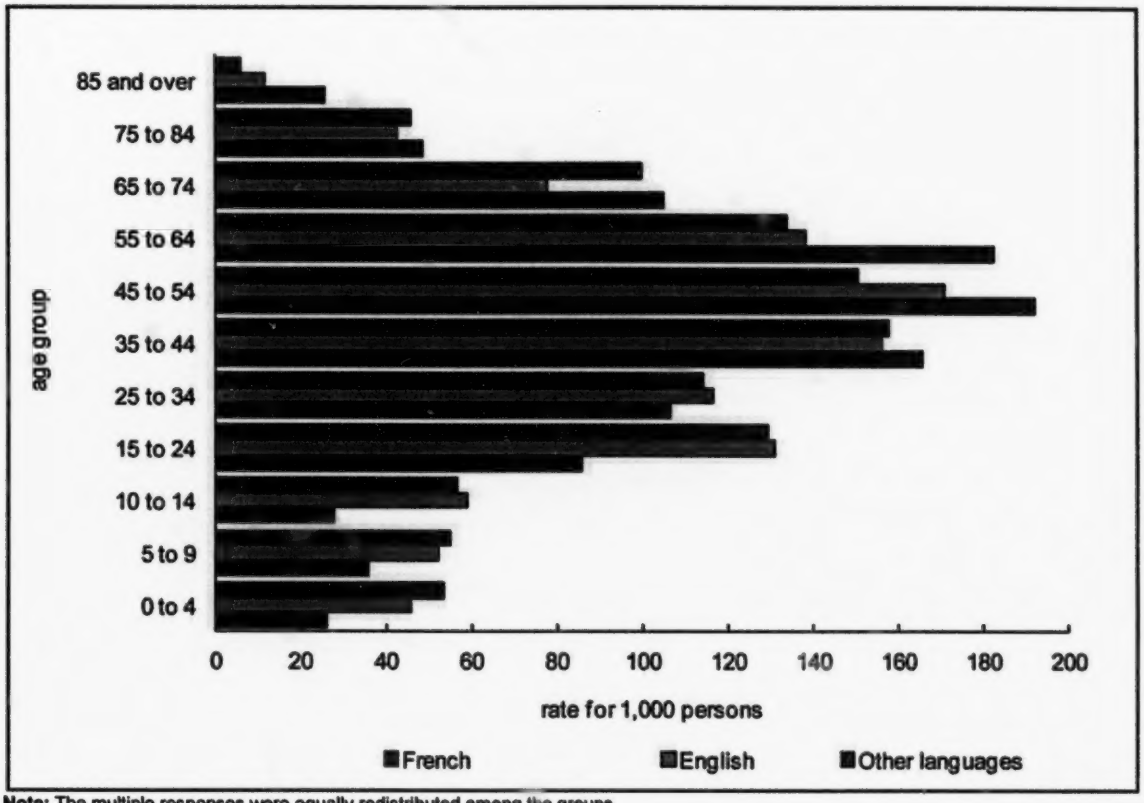
Overall during this period, the Francophone population was not favoured by intergenerational linguistic continuity. This phenomenon is measured by establishing—for children under 5 years of age—the ratio of children having French as their mother tongue to children whose mother has French as her mother tongue.[12] In Newfoundland and Labrador, this ratio was 0.47 in 2006, down from 0.62 in 1971. It is useful to note that "[a] language group emerges at the top of the mother tongue transmission process when the index is higher than 1.[...] Conversely, transfers are unfavourable to a mother tongue when the index is less than 1." (Lachapelle and Lepage, 2011, page 86). In the case of Newfoundland and Labrador, not only did linguistic continuity decline, but it was also, in 2006, less than 1. Thus, in Newfoundland and Labrador, intergenerational transmission is unfavourable to the French-mother-tongue population.[13]

The steep drop in births exhibited by the French-mother-tongue group in the past 35 years is not unique to this language group. Chart 3.3 shows the age structure of the main mother-tongue groups in 2006. The consequences of a fertility rate below or near the replacement level are also apparent in the under 15 age range of the English-mother-tongue and "other"-mother-tongue groups, even though they have greater relative shares of the cohorts under 35 years of age than does the Francophone group. But unlike the French-mother-tongue and "other"-mother-tongue groups, the Anglophone group benefited from the contribution of intergenerational linguistic mobility from the other two groups.

It should also be noted that the overrepresentation of the French-mother-tongue group within the 35 and over age cohorts reflects the aging of the population, which is more pronounced among Francophones than among the other two groups.

12. To establish this ratio, demographers generally look at children living in a two-parent family or a one-parent family headed by a woman, who account for more than 97% of all children in this age group.
13. For an in-depth examination of this approach, see Lachapelle and Lepage (2011).

Chart 3.3
Age structure of French-, English- and "Other"-mother-tongue populations, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2006 (rate per 1,000)



Note: The multiple responses were equally redistributed among the groups.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

3.3 Language transfers or intragenerational linguistic mobility

Language transfers—sometimes called language shifts—refer to the phenomenon where an individual's main language used at home differs from their mother tongue. This language mobility phenomenon has no direct bearing on the evolution of language groups defined according to mother tongue. However, insofar as the language that dominates in the home is generally the one that is passed on to the children, it has a long-term influence on the future of language groups. When the criterion used to define language groups is the first official language spoken, the language spoken most often at home directly influences the size of the Francophone group. For example, according to this criterion, persons who have knowledge of both official languages and who have either English or French or another language as a mother tongue are part of the French-speaking group if they speak French most often at home.[14]

14. As noted earlier, persons with an "other" mother tongue who know only French are assigned French as their first official language spoken, regardless of whether they speak that language most often at home.

All things being otherwise equal, the small numbers of the youngest cohorts in 2006—combined with the fact that in the coming decades a number of cohorts will reach age 65—will result in an age structure that reflects considerable aging of the province's French-mother-tongue population. Indeed, already in 2006, the proportion of the Francophone population aged 65 and over was twice as large as the proportion under 15 years of age.

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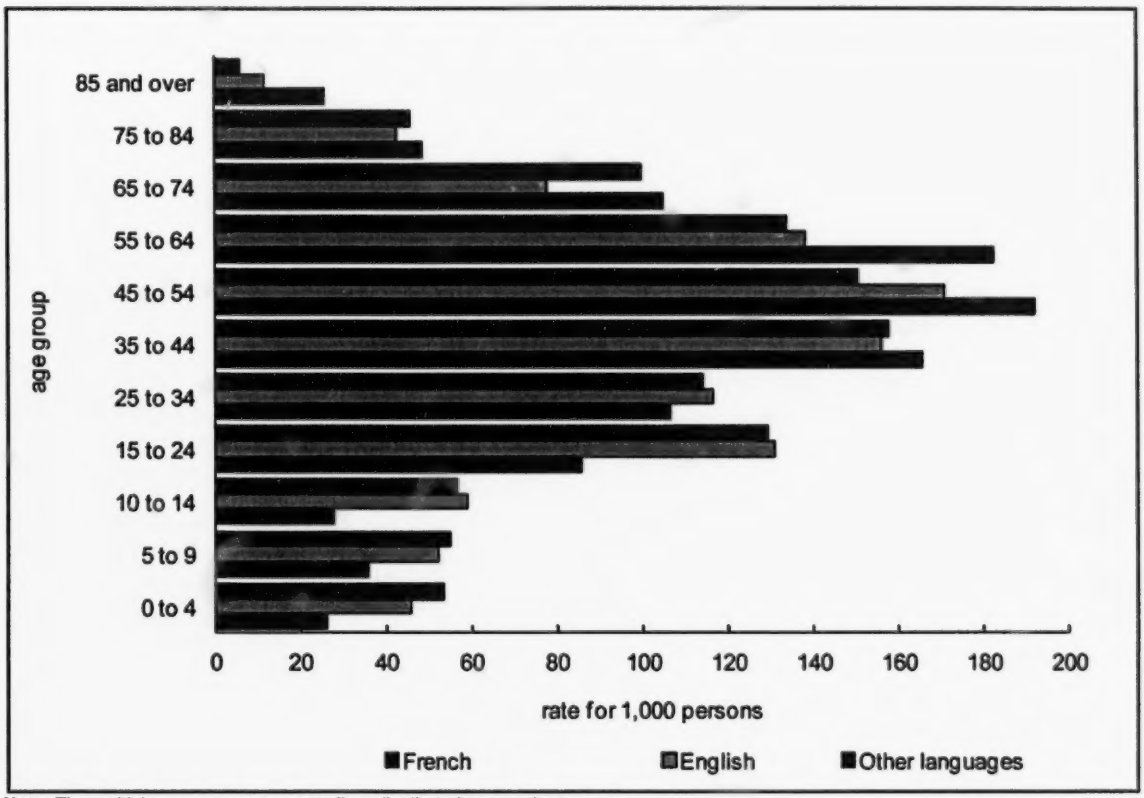

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Through successive censuses, the language transfer rate has increased for persons with French as a mother tongue in Newfoundland and Labrador (see Table 3.1). Thus, in 1971, 43% of the province's Francophones with French as their mother tongue reported using another language, usually English, most often at home. Thirty-five years later, 68% of French-mother-tongue persons reported speaking a language other than French most often at home. Among English-mother-tongue persons, the proportion of language transfers was almost nil and remained stable over the period, registering 0.1% in 2006. Among "other"-mother-tongue persons, language transfers increased slightly over the past 35 years, going from 42% in 1971 to 48% in 2006.

Table 3.1
Language transfer rate by mother tongue, Newfoundland and Labrador, 1971 to 2006

Year	Mother tongue		
	French	English	Other languages
	percentage		
1971	43.4	0.1	42.1
1981	48.9	0.1	42.8
1991	55.1	0.0	38.8
2001	63.6	0.0	46.2
2006	68.0	0.1	47.6

Note:
With the exception of 1971, only single responses were used for mother tongue, whereas all responses were considered for the main language used at home.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 to 2006.

As a corollary to the language transfer rate, a linguistic continuity index can also be used. This index is the ratio of persons with a given home language to persons with the corresponding mother tongue. A language group comes out ahead in the exchanges with other language groups when the index is higher than 1. Conversely, transfers are unfavourable to a language group when the index is less than 1.

As shown in Table 3.2, the French-mother-tongue group saw its linguistic continuity index fall from 0.64 to 0.36 in the period from 1971 to 2006. The "other"-mother-tongue group also saw a drop in its linguistic continuity index, from 0.64 to 0.53. As for the Anglophone group, its index was the same in both 1971 and 2006, at 1.01.

Table 3.2
Population by mother tongue, language spoken most often at home and linguistic continuity index, Newfoundland and Labrador, 1971 and 2006

Language characteristic	1971			2006		
	French	English	Other languages	French	English	Other languages
	number					
Language spoken most often at home	2,295	517,210	2,599	741	494,697	5,170
Mother tongue	3,609	514,414	4,081	2,055	488,776	9,777
Linguistic continuity index (%)	0.64	1.01	0.64	0.36	1.01	0.53

Note:
For 2006, multiple responses were equally redistributed among language groups. The 1971 Census database does not include multiple responses.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 and 2006.

Because individuals' main home language may differ from their mother tongue, the concept of language transfer has often been interpreted as indicating the abandonment of one's mother tongue. But since 2001, the Canadian census has included a question on the languages, other than the main language, that are spoken on a regular basis at home. Although it may be difficult to judge how respondents interpret this new question, qualitative tests conducted as well as the results from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities have shown that they usually consider it to refer to the daily use of the language.

Based on the census results for this question, a distinction can be made between partial and complete language transfer. As a corollary to this distinction, the concept of linguistic continuity needs to be understood more broadly, since using one's mother tongue on a regular basis at home cannot automatically be interpreted as linguistic discontinuity.

In 2006, 650 Newfoundlanders spoke French as the only main language at home, while 180 persons reported speaking French most often in combination with English (Table 3.3). Thus, 0.2% of Newfoundlanders reported having French as their main home language. Data from the 2006 Census also show that nearly 2,255 persons reported speaking French on a regular basis at home, although it was not their main home language (see Table 3.4). In short, French was spoken most often or on a regular basis at home by 0.6% of the province's population, or approximately 3,090 persons. Note that this number takes into account the fact that more than 1,700 English-mother-tongue persons report speaking French at least on a regular basis at home; this may explain why there is a smaller number of French-mother-tongue persons in Newfoundland and Labrador than persons who use French at home.

Table 3.3
Population by mother tongue, language spoken most often at home and other languages spoken regularly at home, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2006

Type of answer	Mother tongue		Language spoken most often at home		Other language(s) spoken regularly at home	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Single responses	**499,830**	**99.8**	**499,905**	**99.9**	**5,490**	**1.1**
French	1,885	0.4	650	0.1	2,220	0.4
English	488,405	97.6	494,345	98.7	1,545	0.3
Other languages	9,540	1.9	4,905	1.0	1,725	0.3
Multiple responses	**780**	**0.2**	**710**	**0.1**	**65**	**0.0**
English and French	295	0.1	180	0.0	0	0.0
English and other	435	0.1	525	0.1	30	0.0
French and other	30	0.0	0	0.0	35	0.0
English, French and other	10	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	**500,610**	**100.0**	**500,610**	**100.0**	...	...

Note: Due to random rounding of numbers, some totals may not correspond to the sum presented in the table.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 3.4
Number and proportion of persons with French as mother tongue, first official language spoken, language spoken most often at home and language spoken regularly at home, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2006

French language	number	percentage
Mother tongue	2,225	0.4
First official language spoken	2,035	0.4
Language spoken at least regularly at home	3,090	0.6
Language spoken most often at home	835	0.2
Language spoken regularly at home	2,255	0.5

Note: Single and multiple responses combined.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

One can use information on the regular use of French as a second language in the home to distinguish complete language transfers from partial language transfers. Thus, based on single responses to the question on the first language learned and still understood at the time of the 2006 Census (usually called the mother tongue), it emerges that for Newfoundland and Labrador as a whole, 39% of persons with French as their mother tongue do not use French at least regularly at home (complete transfer), while 29% use it on a regular basis (partial transfer) (see Table 3.5). Consequently, French is the main home language for 32% of all Francophones. It is also worth noting that in Newfoundland and Labrador, Francophones who make a language transfer almost always transfer to English.

The rates for complete and partial language transfers are known to vary by age group (see Table 3.5). In Newfoundland and Labrador, 2006 Census statistics reveal that the older Francophones are, the more likely they are to have made a complete language transfer, except for persons aged 15 to 24, whose complete and partial language transfer rates are higher than those for persons aged 0 to 14 and 25 to 34. Consequently, the older people are, the less likely they are to have made a partial language transfer. Overall, depending on the age group, between 50% and 75% of the province's Francophones report not having French as a home language.

Table 3.5
Complete and partial language transfer rates of Francophones by age group, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2006

Age group	Language transfers		
	Complete	Partial	Total
	percentage		
0 to 14	13.6	56.2	69.7
15 to 24	24.3	38.7	63.0
25 to 34	18.3	32.0	50.3
35 to 54	41.3	33.7	75.0
55 to 64	41.4	20.7	62.1
65 and over	58.4	13.5	71.9
Total	**38.8**	**29.2**	**68.0**

Notes:
The term Francophone refers to the mother tongue. Only single responses were used for mother tongue, whereas all responses were considered for the main language used at home.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Data drawn from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) shed light on the association that tends to be established between language transfer and anglicization. The survey includes a question on respondents' main language, that is, the language in which they are most at ease speaking. The data show that 39% of the population for whom French is the first official language spoken have French as their main language.

In Newfoundland and Labrador as a whole, Francophones are more likely to report speaking English most often at home (complete and partial language transfers) than being more at ease in English than in French.[15] Thus, 68% of Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador report speaking English[16] most often at home, while 41% report being more at ease in English than in French.

3.4 Use of French in the public sphere

Statistics from the Census of Population shed light on the use of languages both in the private sphere (at home) and in the workplace, as we will see in the section on the labour force. But what do we know about the use of English and French by Newfoundland and Labrador Francophones in domains of interaction other than the home?

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities includes a number of questions on the use of languages in various domains of the public sphere such as stores, health care institutions (which will be examined in detail in the next section), volunteer activities, social support, community or sports activities, etc. Some questions in the survey also deal with domains on the borderline between private and public spheres, such as the language spoken with friends outside the home or the language in which various media are "consumed."

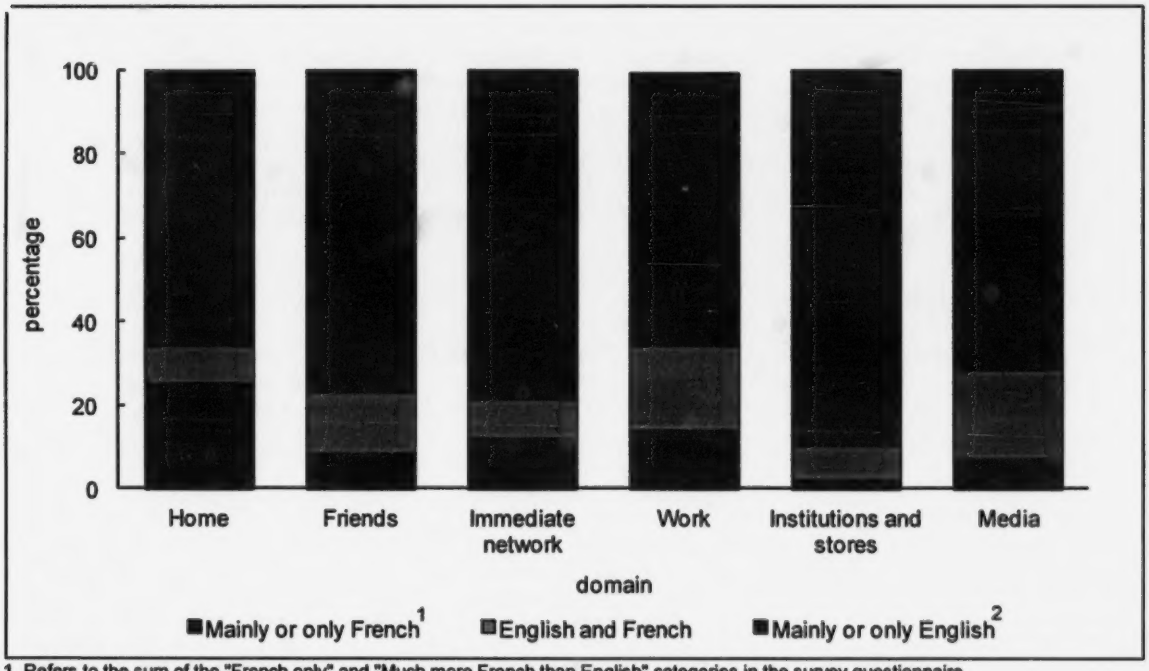
15. This finding applies to both the French-mother-tongue population and the population with French as first official language spoken.
16. This proportion includes both single and multiple responses.

An examination of language practices in various domains of both public and private spheres reveals that in Newfoundland and Labrador, persons whose first official language spoken (FOLS) is French mainly use English in both spheres (see Chart 3.4). The predominant (main or only) use of English at home was reported by 67% of French FOLS persons, while 25% spoke mainly or only French at home. The most widespread use of English occurs in oral interactions taking place in institutions and stores: 90% of French FOLS persons use English predominantly (mainly or only) during such interactions, including 67% who use it exclusively.

Beyond language choices at home and in institutions and stores, the extent to which English is predominantly (mainly or only) used within immediate networks, at work and with friends is about the same: proportions range from 77% to 79% depending on the domain. Also, according to data from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, nearly 72% of persons for whom French is the only first official language spoken consume various media mainly or only in English, while 65% report that they work mainly or only in English.

Finally, the general index on use of languages in the public sphere reveals that 84% of the population for whom French is the only first official language spoken use mainly or only English in the various domains of the public sphere (media, institutions and stores, work, immediate network and friends outside the home).[17] Thus, in the public sphere, 40% of Francophones use English exclusively, while 44% use mainly English (with another language, usually French).

Chart 3.4
Proportion of Francophones by language use in various public and private domains, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2006



1. Refers to the sum of the "French only" and "Much more French than English" categories in the survey questionnaire.
2. Refers to the sum of the "English only" and "Much more English than French" categories in the survey questionnaire.

Notes:
The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken. Please refer to Appendix B to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this chart. A note on the creation of the indices for use of language in daily activities is found in Appendix C.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

17. See Appendix C for a description of the general index of use of languages in the public sphere.

3.5 Knowledge of French

Persons whose main language is French have more opportunities to use it when they are in contact with persons who are able to conduct a conversation in French even though it is not their first official language spoken.

In 2006, a greater proportion of persons in Newfoundland and Labrador reported being able to conduct a conversation in French (4.7%) than having French only or with another language as their mother tongue (0.4%) or having French as their first official language spoken (0.4%). The relative share of Newfoundlanders who are able to conduct a conversation in French is highly polarized by language group. Whereas 88% of persons with French as a mother tongue reported knowing both official languages, only 4% of persons with English as a mother tongue did so and 7% of persons with another mother tongue (see Table 3.6). Among the latter group, 8% reported that they could not conduct a conversation in either French or English.

Table 3.6
Knowledge of official languages by mother tongue, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001 and 2006

Mother tongue	Knowledge of official languages									
	2001					2006				
	French	English	English and French	Neither English nor French	Total	French	English	English and French	Neither English nor French	Total
	percentage									
French	5.3	9.5	85.2	0.0	100.0	3.6	8.0	88.4	0.0	100.0
English	0.0	96.3	3.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	95.6	4.3	0.0	100.0
Other languages	0.3	83.1	6.5	10.1	100.0	0.1	85.3	6.9	7.8	100.0
Total	0.0	95.7	4.1	0.1	100.0	0.0	95.1	4.7	0.2	100.0

Note: Multiple responses regarding mother tongue were equally redistributed among the groups.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, among bilingual Anglophones[18] (that is, those who reported that they were able to conduct a conversation both in English and French), 7% spoke French at least on a regular basis at home and 20% used it at least regularly at work in 2006.

The French-English bilingualism rate of Anglophones barely reaches 6% in municipalities where Francophones constitute less than 10% of the population, while in those where Francophones make up between 10% and 29%, Anglophones' French-English bilingualism rate reaches 26%. Thus, the greater the relative share of Francophones within their municipality, the greater will be the knowledge of French among Anglophones.

Statistics from the 2006 Census show that within the population aged 10 to 24, French-English bilingualism among non-Francophones is more widespread among English-mother-tongue persons than among those with another mother tongue (data not shown). Knowledge of French is more widespread among young people because of their attending French immersion or French as a second language programs. Because French is usually learned at school, the bilingualism rate peaks in the 15-to-19 age group, which covers the period when young people are completing their secondary education. In the 25 and over age groups, Anglophones have lower French-English bilingualism rates than allophones.

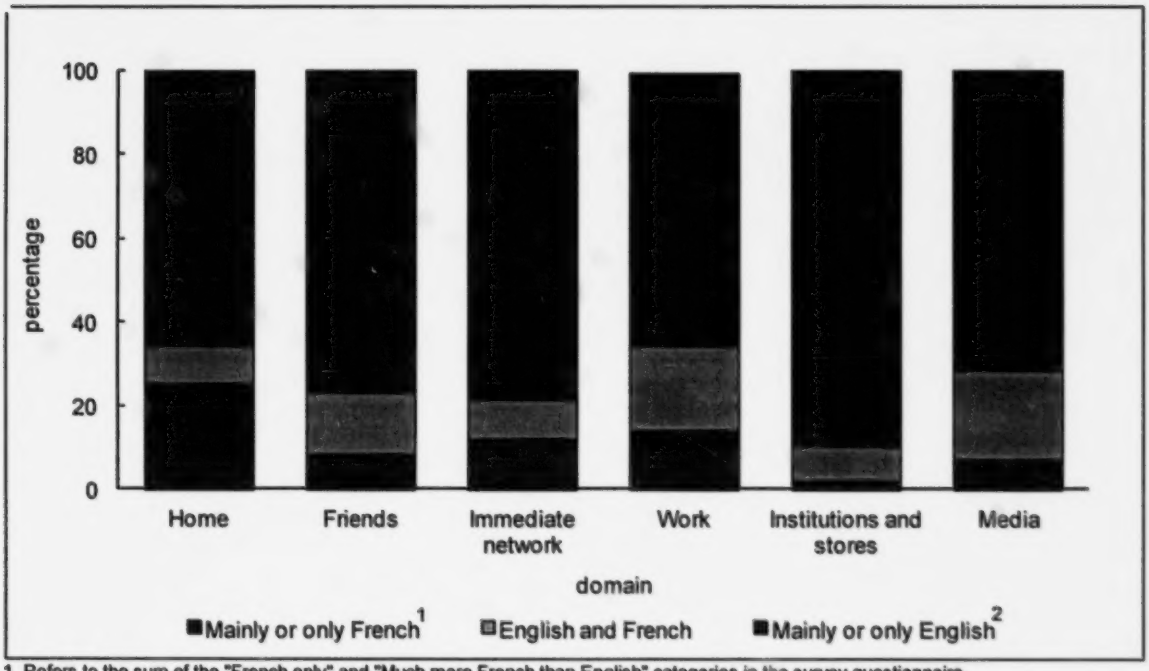
18. Without allocation of multiple responses.

An examination of language practices in various domains of both public and private spheres reveals that in Newfoundland and Labrador, persons whose first official language spoken (FOLS) is French mainly use English in both spheres (see Chart 3.4). The predominant (main or only) use of English at home was reported by 67% of French FOLS persons, while 25% spoke mainly or only French at home. The most widespread use of English occurs in oral interactions taking place in institutions and stores: 90% of French FOLS persons use English predominantly (mainly or only) during such interactions, including 67% who use it exclusively.

Beyond language choices at home and in institutions and stores, the extent to which English is predominantly (mainly or only) used within immediate networks, at work and with friends is about the same: proportions range from 77% to 79% depending on the domain. Also, according to data from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, nearly 72% of persons for whom French is the only first official language spoken consume various media mainly or only in English, while 65% report that they work mainly or only in English.

Finally, the general index on use of languages in the public sphere reveals that 84% of the population for whom French is the only first official language spoken use mainly or only English in the various domains of the public sphere (media, institutions and stores, work, immediate network and friends outside the home).[17] Thus, in the public sphere, 40% of Francophones use English exclusively, while 44% use mainly English (with another language, usually French).

Chart 3.4
Proportion of Francophones by language use in various public and private domains, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2006



1. Refers to the sum of the "French only" and "Much more French than English" categories in the survey questionnaire.
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Notes:
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Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

17. See Appendix C for a description of the general index of use of languages in the public sphere.

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English	0.0	96.3	3.7	0.0	**100.0**	0.0	95.6	4.3	0.0	**100.0**
Other languages	0.3	83.1	6.5	10.1	**100.0**	0.1	85.3	6.9	7.8	**100.0**
Total	**0.0**	**95.7**	**4.1**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**0.0**	**95.1**	**4.7**	**0.2**	**100.0**

Note: Multiple responses regarding mother tongue were equally redistributed among the groups.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.

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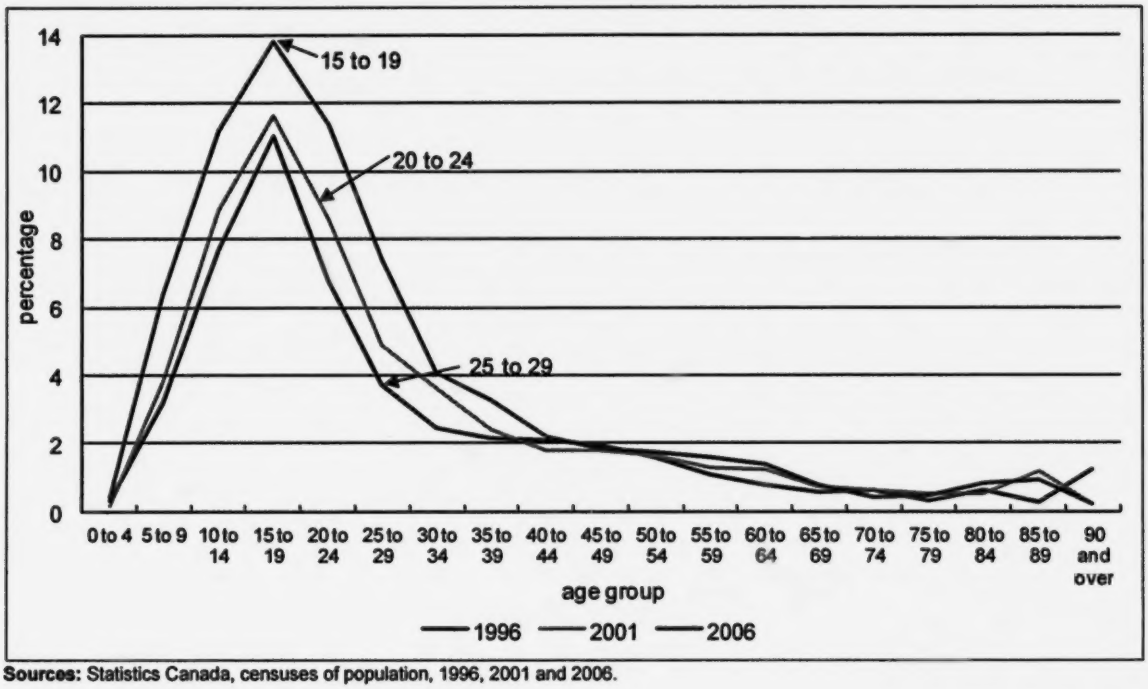
Statistics from the 2006 Census show that within the population aged 10 to 24, French-English bilingualism among non-Francophones is more widespread among English-mother-tongue persons than among those with another mother tongue (data not shown). Knowledge of French is more widespread among young people because of their attending French immersion or French as a second language programs. Because French is usually learned at school, the bilingualism rate peaks in the 15-to-19 age group, which covers the period when young people are completing their secondary education. In the 25 and over age groups, Anglophones have lower French-English bilingualism rates than allophones.

18. Without allocation of multiple responses.

The ability of young Anglophones to maintain their knowledge of French as a second language diminishes over time. As shown in Chart 3.5, when we consider youths aged 15 to 19 in 1996, we observe that their bilingualism rate as reported in that census (11.0%) falls to 8.6% in 2001, when this cohort is aged 20 to 24, and to 7.4% in 2006 when it is aged 25 to 29. A similar trend is observed among youths who were aged 15 to 19 in 2001 and 20 to 24 five years later. The French-English bilingualism rate for non-Francophones peaks at age 15 to 19, the period when young people are leaving school.

Chart 3.5
Proportion of persons with English as their mother tongue who can conduct a conversation in French and in English, by age group, Newfoundland and Labrador, 1996, 2001 and 2006



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1996, 2001 and 2006.

It is difficult to identify the exact causes of this decline in the ability to conduct a conversation in French among young English-mother-tongue Newfoundlanders aged 15 to 19. As Table 3.7 shows, enrolments in immersion programs increased from 2000 to 2006, reaching more than 7,000 for the 2006/2007 school year. Also, starting in the 2000/2001 school year, enrolments in regular French-language programs declined somewhat, never exceeding 200 annually, except for the 2004/2005 school year. Further research would be needed to gain a better understanding of this phenomenon.

Table 3.7
Number of children registered in French immersion and in regular French programmes at the primary and secondary levels in public schools, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2000/2001 to 2006/2007

Year	French immersion programs		Regular French language programs	
	number	variation in %	number	variation in %
2000/2001	4,956	3.6	256	-0.8
2001/2002	5,395	8.9	248	-3.1
2002/2003	5,690	5.5	230	-7.3
2003/2004	6,068	6.6	210	-8.7
2004/2005	6,477	6.7	193	-8.1
2005/2006	6,823	5.3	203	5.2
2006/2007	7,222	5.8	222	9.4

Source: Brockington, 2009.

3.6 Migration (interprovincial and international migratory movements)

The mobility of Francophones within Canada and the contribution of international immigration are factors that greatly influence the evolution of the French-speaking population of Newfoundland and Labrador.

3.6.1 Place of birth

Table 3.8 shows the place of birth of Newfoundland and Labrador Francophones. In 2006, less than 40% of persons with French as their mother tongue were born in Newfoundland and Labrador. The proportion is substantially the same for persons with French as their first official language spoken. Regardless of the criterion used, nearly one in two Francophones residing in Newfoundland and Labrador was born in another province or territory of Canada, including 30% in Quebec. As for foreign-born persons, most of whom were immigrants,[19] they comprised more than 8% of the French-mother-tongue population and 14% of the population with French as its first official language spoken.

19. Foreign-born persons include immigrants, non-permanent residents and Canadians born abroad.

Table 3.8
Place of birth of Francophones by mother tongue and first official language spoken, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2006

Place of birth	French mother tongue		French first official language spoken	
	number	%	number	%
Born in Newfoundland and Labrador	805	39.1	720	36.1
Born in another Canadian province or territory	1,080	52.6	995	50.2
Born in Quebec	635	31.0	625	31.6
Born in New Brunswick	165	8.2	150	7.7
Born outside Canada	170	8.3	270	13.7
Total	**2,055**	**100.0**	**1,980**	**100.0**

Notes:
The multiple responses were equally redistributed. Due to random rounding of numbers, some totals may not correspond to the sum presented in the table.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

3.6.2 International immigration

Newfoundland and Labrador receives few international immigrants. In 2006, more than 8,000 persons born outside Canada were enumerated in the province. Of these immigrants, a very small proportion (3%) had French as their first official language spoken. Nevertheless, while the relative weight of the English-speaking immigrant population within the Anglophone population of Newfoundland and Labrador was 1.6% in 2006, the French- first official language spoken immigrant population accounted for more than 12% of the Francophone population.

3.6.3 Interprovincial migration

From 1981 to 2006, Newfoundland and Labrador received between 300 and 600 Francophones per five-year period from other Canadian provinces and territories (see Table 3.9). On the other hand, during these same five-year periods, between 700 and 1,000 Francophones left the province to settle elsewhere in Canada. Consequently, since 1981, Francophones' interprovincial migratory balance has been negative and reached a low of -680 in the 2001 to 2006 period. Among the province's Anglophones too, greater numbers left Newfoundland and Labrador since 1981 than came to the province. As a result, Newfoundland and Labrador has recorded a negative net migration for more than two decades, which fluctuated from one five-year period to another. However, from 2001 to 2006 the province's net migration was at its least unfavourable level, at -6,240. Five years earlier, from 1996 to 2001, it was at its most unfavourable level, at -31,040.

Table 3.9
Interprovincial migration between Newfoundland and Labrador and other provinces and territories by first official language spoken, 1981 to 2006

Period	First official language spoken		
	Total	French	English
		number	
From Newfoundland and Labrador to other provinces and territories			
1981 to 1986	**33,645**	695	32,920
1986 to 1991	**34,685**	730	33,855
1991 to 1996	**39,460**	915	38,515
1996 to 2001	**47,100**	790	46,260
2001 to 2006	**32,020**	1,005	30,995
From other provinces and territories to Newfoundland and Labrador			
1981 to 1986	**17,090**	465	16,630
1986 to 1991	**20,735**	595	20,135
1991 to 1996	**16,225**	555	15,670
1996 to 2001	**16,065**	400	15,650
2001 to 2006	**25,775**	320	25,430
Net migration (arrivals minus departures)			
1981 to 1986	**-16,550**	-230	-16,290
1986 to 1991	**-13,950**	-130	-13,720
1991 to 1996	**-23,230**	-360	-22,840
1996 to 2001	**-31,040**	-380	-30,610
2001 to 2006	**-6,240**	-680	-5,560

Note: Due to random rounding of numbers, some totals may not correspond to the sum presented in the table.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1981 to 2006.

One can use data from the 2006 Census to study migratory movements occurring between Newfoundland and Labrador and other provinces and territories from 2001 to 2006. Of the approximately 325 Francophones who came from other provinces and territories to settle in Newfoundland and Labrador, nearly 70% had been living in Quebec, New Brunswick or Ontario in 2001. Of the roughly 1,005 Francophones who were living in Newfoundland and Labrador in 2001 and then migrated to other provinces, nearly two-thirds (62%) settled in Quebec.

Section 4 A few sectors essential to the vitality of minority official-language communities

The *Roadmap for Canada's Linguistic Duality 2008-2013* calls for investing in five key sectors: health, justice, arts and culture, economic development and immigration. The last of these sectors was dealt with in an analytical report released by Statistics Canada in April 2010 (Houle and Corbeil, 2010). This section will present statistics on the other four key sectors identified in the *Roadmap*. Also, the *Roadmap* includes financial support for education in the minority language. This sector was identified as being of great importance for the future of official-language minorities in Canada (Lord, 2008); therefore, a section will be devoted to it.

Drawing on data from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) and the census, we will provide general information on the presence of French and the situation of Francophones in each of these sectors.

4.1 Health

A common language between patients and health care professionals is one of the key elements to accessing and providing effective health care services. Language barriers can mean that some members of minority Francophone communities are less well served by health care services. With this in mind, it is important to examine the situation of Newfoundland and Labrador's Francophone communities regarding various aspects of access to health care services.

In the 2006 Census, very few doctors and nurses[20] working in Newfoundland and Labrador reported being able to conduct a conversation in French or using French at least on a regular basis[21] at work.[22] Nevertheless, the proportion of doctors and nurses who are able to conduct a conversation in French is higher than Francophones' relative share of the population of Newfoundland and Labrador. Even so, results of the Survey on the Vitality of the Official-Language Minorities show that the majority of Newfoundland and Labrador Francophones report using English in their contacts with the health care professionals about whom the survey collected information: nurses (94%), family doctors (87%) and professionals in other places where people go to obtain care (91%). Lack of knowledge of French by health care professionals, as perceived by the respondents, is the main reason cited by Francophones to explain why they are not served in French during their visits/consultations. This reason thus greatly influences the main language used to interact during consultations.

Overall, results of the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities and the census show that three important factors affect the extent to which one language or the other is used with health care professionals: the concentration of Francophones within their municipality of residence, the availability of professionals with knowledge of French and the main language of people requesting service.

The presence of Francophone professionals as well as those able to conduct a conversation in the minority language is likely to increase access to health care services in French. In Newfoundland and Labrador however, there is only a limited number of professionals who are able to conduct a conversation in French, which is not conducive to extensive use of French in this key sector of the public sphere.

20. Because of the very small numbers of doctors and nurses in Newfoundland and Labrador, it is difficult to provide a reliable estimate of the number and proportion of doctors and nurses practising in that province. In light of the sampling error and random rounding that apply to these numbers, it is difficult to estimate precisely how many doctors and nurses are Francophones and how many use French at work as well as the number who are able to speak French.
21. In other words, most often or on a regular basis.
22. On this subject, see Table 2.1 of *Health Care Professionals and Official-Language Minorities in Canada: 2001 and 2006* (Blaser, 2009, p. 20).

It is also important to examine whether Francophones who report having French as their main language were more likely to use French in their interactions with health care professionals than those with English as their main language. It seems clear that the lack of use of the minority official language by Francophones for whom French is the main language—that is, the language in which they are most at ease— does not depend on the same factors as in the case of Francophones who have made a language shift with the result that English is now the language in which they feel most at ease. Results from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities show that whatever their main language, the vast majority of Francophones (93%) use English in their contacts with the various health care professionals about whom the survey collected information: family doctors, nurses, telephone health line or telehealth service professionals and professionals in other places where people go to obtain care. However, it is hardly surprising that in their interactions with their family doctor, Francophones who have English as their main language are more likely to use English (99%) than those with French as their main language (70%).

In short, information from the SVOLM clearly shows that for Francophones, obtaining health care services in the language of their choice does not necessarily mean obtaining them in French. Thus, since 41% of Newfoundland and Labrador Francophones have English as their main language, it is not surprising that French is not their "language of choice" for obtaining health care services.

4.2 Justice

An examination of results from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities in the field of justice sheds light on the extent to which the French language is present among institutions that ensure its use in the public sphere by Newfoundland and Labrador Francophones. By measuring the level of access to justice practitioners who are able to converse in French, one can document a phenomenon that is perceived by Francophones outside Quebec as being very important for the status of French and the future of French-speaking minority communities. In this regard, the Canadian government undertook in the *Roadmap* to ensure that Canadians will have better access to justice services in the minority official language.

With regard to criminal law in Newfoundland and Labrador, as stipulated by the Criminal Code of Canada, the province's Francophones, like all Canadian residents, are entitled to a trial and a preliminary inquiry in French. However, the province has no linguistic obligation under civil law concerning the provision of judicial and legal services in French.

Because the language barrier can hinder access to justice, the Canadian government has made it a priority to train professionals who can provide service in the minority official language. According to the 2006 Census, few lawyers or police officers in Newfoundland and Labrador were able to conduct a conversation in French.[23] However, census data show that the number of police officers and lawyers able to conduct a conversation in French was slightly larger than the number of those who use French at least on a regular basis at work.[24]

The 2006 Census data also show that the number of police officers and lawyers who communicate at least regularly in French at work in Newfoundland and Labrador is greater than the number of Francophone police officers and lawyers. Thus, a certain number of non-Francophones reported using French as a language of work, which adds to the existing pool of police officers and lawyers who are likely or able to provide services in French.

It should be noted that interactions with justice system and its representatives, including lawyers and the police, are not widespread in the population. Of the 1,540 Francophone adults in Newfoundland and Labrador, 21% reported that they had used the services of a lawyer in the two years preceding the survey, while 27% had come into contact with the police.

23. As in the case of doctors and nurses (see note 20), it is difficult to give estimates here because of the very small numbers of lawyers and police officers in Newfoundland and Labrador.
24. As in the case of health care professionals, the use of French by lawyers and police officers depends on a number of factors, including the proportion of Francophones in a given community. However, an analysis of these factors is beyond the scope of this statistical portrait.

Results from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities indicate that Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador generally interact in English with municipal or provincial police and with lawyers.[25] More than 9 in 10 Francophones used only English in their interactions with the municipal police, the provincial police or a lawyer.

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities results also show that access to these services in French does not appear to be highly valued by a majority of Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador: 38% feel that if they had to use a lawyer's services, it would be important or very important that the lawyer be able to speak French. Conversely, 44% report that it would be of little or no importance to have access to the services of a lawyer in French.

4.3 Education

4.3.1 Children

Access to French-language schools and management of Francophone minority education systems have long been burning issues for Francophones outside Quebec. In many provinces, the education of Francophones in their own language was greatly limited by the fact that most French schools received no government funding until the early 1970s (Corbeil, 2003).

In a minority situation, French schools are accorded special status because of their role as an agent of socialization to French culture, transmission of the French language to children and maintenance of skills in that language. School is a public Francophone environment which, along with the family, can help Francophone community life to develop and flourish.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, the first immersion school was opened in 1975 in Cape St. George (Martel, 1991). In 1982, Section 23 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* granted minority parents the right to have their children educated in their language. Following the proposal of a departmental advisory committee on bilingualism, the province's Department of Education issued a policy statement recognizing the right of Francophones to instruction in French. Following this approval, the Report of the Policy Advisory Committee on French Programs in turn recognized, two years later, that Francophones were entitled to education in their mother tongue. This education was to be administered in French schools—known as homogeneous schools— managed by the province's school boards. In 1989, the province's first French homogeneous school opened in La Grand'Terre (English name: Mainland) (FCFA, 2009).

In 1996, Newfoundland and Labrador Francophones obtained the right to manage their own school board. The following year, the *Schools Act* was amended in the House of Assembly, enabling the Fédération des parents francophones de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador (FPFTNL) to create the Conseil scolaire francophone provincial (CSFP). Today, the Conseil scolaire manages five schools—in La Grand'Terre, Labrador City, Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Cape St. George and St. John's—which provide instruction from kindergarten to grade 12 (CSFP, 2012). Also, people can access courses in French at the Faculty of Education of Memorial University of Newfoundland (PGF research, 2002).

It is important to examine here the extent to which French-language schools are attended by children eligible to attend them, along with the factors that influence decisions concerning children's language of instruction. One can use data from the Survey on the Vitality of the Official-Language Minorities to estimate, for children of Francophone parents in Newfoundland and Labrador, the number eligible for French-language education that are enrolled in a French-language school or an immersion program. These data can also be used to examine the link between attending a French-language school and the use of languages, in particular at home and with friends.

25. Because of the very small number of official-language minority persons who had contact with members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), no conclusions regarding them can be drawn from the data obtained in the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, 520 children of Francophone parents were enrolled in preschool, kindergarten, elementary or secondary school at the time of the survey. Of those children, more than half were receiving an education in French, either in a French school or an immersion program of an English school, while 44% were receiving an education in English within an English school. The proportions are similar even when looking only at children from French-English exogamous families, who comprise 73% of children with at least one Francophone parent. Of these, half were receiving an education in French in a regular French school program or in the immersion program of an English school.

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities also reveals that enrolment in a French school or a French immersion program of an English school seems a more popular choice for parents of the youngest children than for those of older children. The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) results show that approximately two in three children were enrolled in a French-language school or a French immersion program at the elementary level, compared with only 38% at the secondary level.

A number of factors influence the choice of the language of a child's school. In particular, the language used by parents in their own educational pathway appears to have some influence on the language of instruction or school system they chose for their children. Thus, of the 520 children with at least one parent who had been educated in French at the elementary and secondary levels, approximately 56% were attending a French-language school or French immersion program and nearly half spoke French at home, either most often (26%) or on a regular basis (22%).

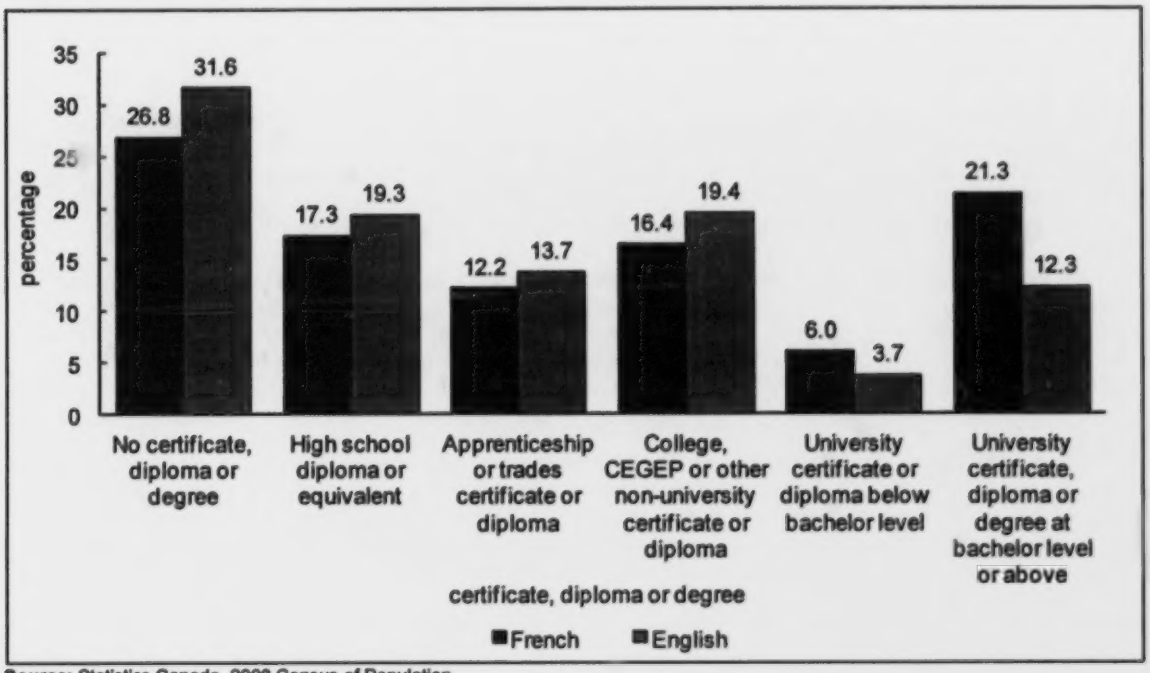
Data from the SVOLM do not yield statistically significant results as to the association between children's school attendance in French and the sole or predominant use of French at home or with friends; nor to the association between school attendance in French and the ability to use French to conduct a conversation. However, the SVOLM data reveal that the majority of children who attend a French-language school use French (alone or with English) most often at home (64%) and when speaking with their friends (77%) and are therefore able to use it to conduct a conversation in almost all cases (97%). However, the data do not show a direct link between children's school attendance in French and the sole or predominant use of French at home or with friends.

4.3.2 Adults

4.3.2.1 Highest level of educational attainment

An examination of 2006 Census data reveals educational gaps between Francophones and Anglophones. As shown in Chart 4.1, 32% of Anglophones had no certificate, diploma or degree, compared with 27% of Francophones. On the other hand, Francophones (21%) were more likely to have a university degree at or above the bachelor's level than Anglophones (12%). In all other categories, the differences between these two language groups are quite small.

Chart 4.1
Highest certificate, diploma or degree obtained by first official language spoken, persons aged 25 or over, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

4.3.2.2 Adults' language of instruction

As previously seen, in Newfoundland and Labrador as a whole, nearly two-thirds of children with at least one French-speaking parent are enrolled, at the elementary level, in the regular program of a French-language elementary school or in an immersion program; at the secondary level, that proportion is 38%. What about the language of instruction for adults who responded to the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM)? According to survey responses concerning the language in which respondents pursued part or all of their education, the presence of French varies from one age group to the next and from one education level to the next.

Data from the SVOLM show that nearly three in four Newfoundland and Labrador Francophones had all or part of their education in French at the elementary level. This proportion declines as young people pursue their educational path, then rebounds at the university level. Thus, while 69% of Francophones pursued all or part of their secondary education in French, the proportion is 56% for those who completed non-university postsecondary education and 66% for those who have a university degree. This result is probably due to the fact that a large proportion of these Francophones were born in Quebec and had their education there (see Table 3.8).

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities results regarding attendance at elementary and secondary school in French reveal a sizable gap between adults under age 45 and those aged 45 and over. Nearly 90% of Francophones under age 45 attended French school at the elementary level and more than 85% did so at the secondary level, but the proportions are smaller for older Francophones. This difference is notably due to the fact that Newfoundland and Labrador Francophones increasingly have access to French schools.

4.4 Media, arts and culture

Support for the arts and culture is one of the key elements targeted by the *Roadmap*, which recognizes the essential role played by arts and culture in the development of minority official-language communities.

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities targets six media for measuring access to cultural products in the minority language: television; the Internet; radio; newspapers; books; and live performances and arts events. These days, the Internet and cable television facilitate access to these media in various languages and from many countries, thereby increasing the availability of French-language cultural products throughout Canada.

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities results show that Newfoundland and Labrador Francophones, like their Anglophone counterparts, are big consumers of the various media, led by television (99%) (see Table 4.1).

Table 4.1
Proportion of Francophones by use of certain media (all languages included), Newfoundland and Labrador, 2006

Use of medium	Francophones
	percentage
Watch television	99
Listen to the radio	81
Read books	78
Read newspapers	71
Use Internet	68

Note : The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.
Source : Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

A majority of Newfoundland and Labrador Francophones are inclined to report that they read newspapers (85%), listen to the radio (70%), watch television (68%), use the Internet (64%) and read books (61%) mainly or only in English. Access to French-language media is therefore not the only factor that influences consumption in the minority language: the SVOLM results reveal that despite technological advances facilitating access to various French-language media, English predominates in media use.

4.5 Community life

It is generally recognized that people's civic engagement and participation in community activities are dimensions of civic life that contribute to creating and maintaining social support networks. Also, "social capital (broadly defined as participation in social networks) is increasingly being understood as a key component of community development or a key aspect of the 'capacity' of a community to develop." (Rothwell and Turcotte, 2006, p. 1).

Data from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities lend themselves to measuring several dimensions of Francophones' participation in community life. Statistics on participation in volunteer activities, membership in community organizations and informal caregiving can be used to examine the extent to which Francophones are engaged in the life of their community.[26]

26. A number of sociodemographic and economic factors influence community participation, including age, education level, residential environment and socioeconomic status. However, an analysis of these factors goes beyond the objective of this report.

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities results show that approximately 3 out of 10 Newfoundland and Labrador Francophones participate in one of the activities about which the survey collected data. More specifically, 38% of Francophone adults reported that they had been a member of an organization, network or association in the 12 months preceding the survey, while 29% reported doing volunteer work and 26% had provided unpaid assistance with everyday activities to someone not living in their household.

When the province's Francophones engage in community activities, their language of interaction varies depending on the type of activity. French is the language that 44% of Francophones favour (use mainly or only) during their involvement in organizations, while 50% favour French and English equally. When doing volunteer work, 53% of Francophones use mainly or only English, as do 78% of those who provide social support for daily activities to persons not living in their household.

Family appears to be important in the networks of Newfoundland and Labrador Francophones. For example, in case of illness, 20% report that they would turn to their children for support, while 30% would turn to other family members and 19% to their friends.

According to the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 77% of Newfoundland and Labrador Francophones report that it is important or very important to them that individuals or organizations work to develop the Francophone community. Also, 46% of those who join organizations, networks or associations do so in order to promote the Francophone community.

4.6 Employment and income characteristics

One can use data from both the census and the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) to examine the extent to which Newfoundland and Labrador Francophones work in different industry sectors than Anglophones. These data let one identify similarities and differences in how the language groups are distributed among various industry sectors.

A brief analysis of 2006 Census data reveals that almost 30% of Newfoundland and Labrador Francophones work mainly in two industry sectors in which they comprise a larger proportion than Anglophones: public administration (13% for Francophones versus 8% for Anglophones) and educational services (16% versus 7%).

4.6.1 Use of French at work

Of all Newfoundland and Labrador workers aged 15 and over, 1.5% use French most often or on a regular basis at work. Among those with only French as their first official language spoken, this proportion is 52%—including 27% who use French most often and 25% who use it regularly (that is, less often than the predominant language).

4.6.2 Income differentials

The 2006 Census statistics reveal that persons with French as their first official language spoken have higher mean and median incomes than Anglophones. On the one hand, men with French as their first official language spoken (FOLS), have mean and median incomes respectively about $15,000 and $11,000 higher than those of men in the English FOLS group. On the other hand, for women, the mean income of Francophones is almost $2,600 higher than that of Anglophones, while the median income of both groups is quite similar (see Table 4.2).

Table 4.2
Average and median income for males and females by first official language spoken, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2006

First official language spoken	Males		Females	
	Average income	Median income	Average income	Median income
	dollar			
French	49,299	37,142	24,111	16,047
English	34,028	25,914	21,502	15,823
Total	**34,067**	**25,929**	**21,513**	**15,823**

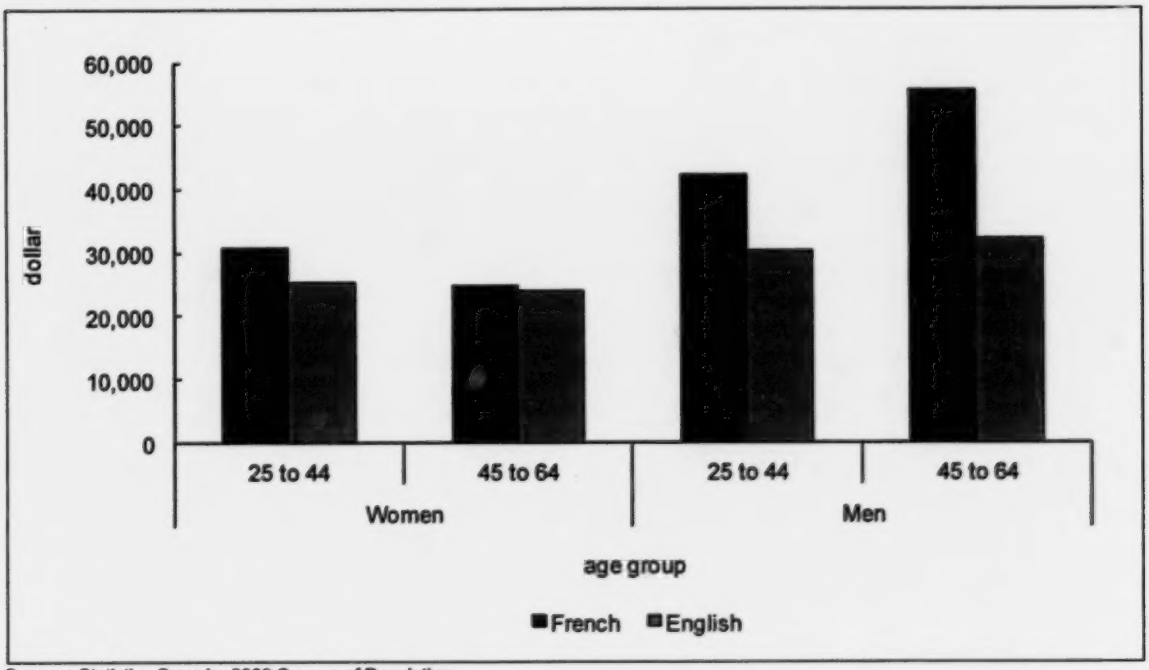
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

In light of the historical context described above, it is clear that the median income of the two language groups is age-related. Chart 4.2 shows that for men aged 25 to 44, Francophones have a median income $12,000 higher than Anglophones, while for those aged 45 to 64, the gap reaches more than $23,000. For women, Francophones aged 25 to 44 have a median income exceeding that of Anglophones by $5,300, while the gap is smaller for those aged 45 to 64, at just under $700.

Several factors may explain the income differential between Francophones and Anglophones. Although results on the general population reveal that for both men and women, Francophones' mean incomes exceed those of Anglophones, these differences are due in part to a number of characteristics that distinguish the two populations.

An in-depth analysis of the census results, specifically using the multivariate statistical analysis technique, reveals the important role played by age, education, type of place of residence, industry sector and immigrant status, and helps to partly explain these differences. Thus, if Francophones and Anglophones in Newfoundland and Labrador had exactly the same profile with respect to these characteristics (which is not the case), the mean income of Anglophone men would be approximately $4,000 lower than that of Francophone men. For women, the analysis reveals no statistically significant difference between the mean incomes of Anglophones and Francophones.

Chart 4.2
Median income of women and men, by age group and first official language spoken, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Section 5 Subjective sense of vitality

In this portrait of Newfoundland and Labrador Francophones, we have drawn a general profile of their different demolinguistic and socioeconomic characteristics. But what do we know about various key aspects of their subjective sense of vitality, and about how they perceive and value the French fact in their living environment?

Results from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities bring out at least two key elements shared by most Francophones: a strong, double sense of identification with both Francophone and Anglophone groups, and a high value placed on the French language.

As regards the phenomenon of identity, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) results suggest that Francophones have a double ethnolinguistic identity: 47% of them report that they identify with both Francophone and Anglophone groups, compared with 34% who report identifying mainly or only with the Francophone group.

Identity and the sense of belonging are highly complex concepts. Depending on the circumstances, people may identify with their country, their language, their culture, etc. Among Newfoundland and Labrador Francophones, the double sense of identification with Francophone and Anglophone groups suggests that in many cases, immersion in the primarily Anglophone culture may contribute to an emerging phenomenon: while Francophones value and respect their cultural and linguistic heritage, their language practices are influenced by living within the dominant and pervasive Anglophone culture. However, to verify and analyse this hypothesis would go beyond the scope of this analytical report and the limitations of the SVOLM in this regard.

Nevertheless, a number of factors indicate that Newfoundland and Labrador Francophones definitely value the French language. The majority of the province's Francophones (70%) reported that it is important or very important to them to be able to use French in their daily life. Also, they consider it important or very important for linguistic rights to be respected in their province (84%), for government services to be provided in French (78%) and for individuals or organizations to work at developing the French-speaking community (77%).

In examining the extent to which French is used in various domains covered by the SVOLM questions (notably regarding interactions with health care and justice system professionals as well as access to the main mechanisms for transmitting culture), we observe a phenomenon that may seem contradictory: valuing a language does not necessarily translate into using it a great deal. For example, among the roughly 70% of Newfoundland and Labrador Francophones who consider it either important or very important to be able to use French in their daily life, 68% watch television mainly or only in English, while 85% read newspapers mainly or only in English. Even though Francophones value the French language and give it great importance, their demolinguistic reality and the dynamics of their living environment may work against their using that language.

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities collected data on respondents' subjective perceptions regarding the past and future evolution of the minority language's presence in their municipality of residence, as well as the vitality of the minority official-language community. On this score, 30% of Francophones feel that the vitality of the French-speaking community in their municipality is strong or very strong, while 21% feel that it is neither strong nor weak. Also, when asked how the presence of French in their municipality would evolve in the next 10 years, 58% of Newfoundland and Labrador Francophones said that this presence would remain the same or increase. This is quite similar to the finding regarding their perception of how the presence of French had evolved in the past 10 years. These results suggest that Newfoundland and Labrador Francophones are confident regarding their language's presence in their municipality and indeed their province.

Conclusion

This demolinguistic portrait of Newfoundland and Labrador Francophones contains considerable and varied information on the characteristics, practices and perceptions of this language group. What stands out from all this information? While the following items are not a complete list of the key points contained in this report, they provide a general picture.

1. From 1951 to 1991, the total population of Newfoundland and Labrador increased by 56%. Whereas the province had a population of 361,415 in 1951, the figure in 1991 was 563,925. Since then, the province's total population has declined from one census to the next, totalling 500,610 in 2006. However, an analysis of these statistics by mother tongue reveals that the province's different language groups have not evolved in the same way. On the one hand, the French-mother-tongue population grew from 1951 to 1971, (going from 2,320 to 3,610) fluctuated after that and then stood at 2,055 in 2006, a decline of 11% in 55 years. On the other hand, the English-mother-tongue population grew by 56% from 1951 to 1991, going from 357,325 to 555,925, then declined to 488,780 in 2006.

2. In Newfoundland and Labrador, use of the first official language spoken criterion results in a slightly smaller Francophone population, despite the presence of allophones. In fact, within the overall population of Newfoundland and Labrador, the Francophone minority population (according to first official language spoken) numbers 1,935 (0.4%), while the French-mother-tongue population numbers 2,055 (0.4%).

3. The Francophone minority constitutes 0.4% of Newfoundland and Labrador's overall population. More than 80% of Francophones live primarily in three census divisions (CDs): No. 1 (35% or 685 persons), No. 4 (27% or 510) and No. 10 (19% or 360). The CD No. 1 includes the census subdivision of St. John's, while CD No. 10 includes the census subdivision of Labrador City. These two census subdivisions account for the largest proportions of Francophones in the province, 23% and 10% respectively.

4. From 1971 to 2006, among all couples with one French-mother-tongue spouse, the proportion of French-English exogamous couples increased sharply, from 57% to 80%. Conversely, the proportion of endogamous couples with both spouses having French as their mother tongue fell sharply, from 41% to 14%. During the same period, the proportion of children from a French-English exogamous family among all families with at least one French-mother-tongue parent increased in Newfoundland and Labrador, from 58% to 85%.

5. Because of the increase in the proportion of French-English exogamous couples from 1971 to 2006 and the corresponding decrease in that of French-speaking endogamous couples, one might expect to see a decrease in the rate of transmission of the minority language (in this case, French) to children. But whereas French had been passed on to 7% of the children under age 18 of French-English exogamous couples in 1971, that proportion reached 14% in 2006.

6. From 1951 to 2006, this language group saw its numbers decline by 11%, from 2,320 to 2,055. In fact, all cohorts under 50 years of age decreased in size. Conversely, the number of persons aged 50 and over increased slightly, due to the aging of the population and increased life expectancy.

7. Through successive censuses, the language transfer rate has increased for persons with French as a mother tongue in Newfoundland and Labrador. Thus, in 1971, 43% of the province's Francophones with French as their mother tongue reported using another language, usually English, most often at home. Thirty-five years later, 68% of French-mother-tongue persons reported speaking a language other than French most often at home. Among English-mother-tongue persons, the proportion of language transfers was almost nil and remained stable over the period, registering 0.1% in 2006. Among "other"-mother-tongue persons, language transfers increased slightly over the past 35 years, going from 42% in 1971 to 48% in 2006.

8. In Newfoundland and Labrador as a whole, Francophones are more likely to report speaking English most often at home (complete and partial language transfers) than being more at ease in English than in French. Thus, 68% of Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador report speaking English most often at home, while 41% report being more at ease in English than in French.

9. In Newfoundland and Labrador, persons whose first official language spoken (FOLS) is French mainly use English in both spheres. The predominant (main or only) use of English at home was reported by 67% of French FOLS persons, while 25% spoke mainly or only French at home. The most widespread use of English occurs in oral interactions taking place in institutions and stores: 90% of French FOLS persons use English predominantly (mainly or only) during such interactions, including 67% who use it exclusively.

10. In 2006, a greater proportion of persons in Newfoundland and Labrador reported being able to conduct a conversation in French (4.7%) than having French only or with another language as their mother tongue (0.4%) or having French as their first official language spoken (0.4%). The relative share of Newfoundlanders who are able to conduct a conversation in French is highly polarized by language group. Whereas 88% of persons with French as a mother tongue reported knowing both official languages, only 4% of persons with English as a mother tongue did so and 7% of persons with another mother tongue. Among the latter group, 8% reported that they could not conduct a conversation in either French or English.

11. In 2006, less than 40% of persons with French as their mother tongue were born in Newfoundland and Labrador. The proportion is substantially the same for persons with French as their first official language spoken. Regardless of the criterion used, nearly one in two Francophones residing in Newfoundland and Labrador was born in another province or territory of Canada, including 30% in Quebec. As for foreign-born persons, most of whom were immigrants, they comprised more than 8% of the French-mother-tongue population and 14% of the population with French as its first official language spoken.

12. From 1981 to 2006, Newfoundland and Labrador received between 300 and 600 Francophones per five-year period from other Canadian provinces and territories. On the other hand, during these same five-year periods, between 700 and 1,000 Francophones left the province to settle elsewhere in Canada. Consequently, since 1981, Francophones' interprovincial migratory balance has been negative and reached a low of -680 in the 2001 to 2006 period. Among the province's Anglophones too, greater numbers left Newfoundland and Labrador since 1981 than came to the province. As a result, Newfoundland and Labrador has recorded a negative net migration for more than two decades, which fluctuated from one five-year period to another. However, from 2001 to 2006 the province's net migration was at its least unfavourable level, at - 6,240. Five years earlier, from 1996 to 2001, it was at its most unfavourable level, at -30,610.

13. In the 2006 Census, very few doctors and nurses working in Newfoundland and Labrador reported being able to conduct a conversation in French or using French at least on a regular basis at work.

14. Results from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities show that whatever their main language, the vast majority of Francophones (93%) use English in their contacts with the various health care professionals about whom the survey collected information: family doctors, nurses, telephone health line or telehealth service professionals and professionals in other places where people go to obtain care.

15. Results from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities indicate that Francophones in Newfoundland and Labrador generally interact in English with municipal or provincial police and with lawyers. More than 9 in 10 Francophones used only English in their interactions with the municipal police, the provincial police or a lawyer.

16. In Newfoundland and Labrador, 520 children of Francophone parents were enrolled in preschool, kindergarten, elementary or secondary school at the time of the survey. Of those children, more than half were receiving an education in French, either in a French school or an immersion program of an English school, while 44% were receiving an education in English within an English school.

17. An examination of 2006 Census data reveals educational gaps between Francophones and Anglophones. As shown in Chart 4.1, 32% of Anglophones had no certificate, diploma or degree, compared with 27% of Francophones. On the other hand, Francophones (21%) were more likely to have a university degree at or above the bachelor's level than Anglophones (12%). In all other categories, the differences between these two language groups are quite small.

18. Of all Newfoundland and Labrador workers aged 15 and over, 1.5% use French most often or on a regular basis at work. Among those with only French as their first official language spoken, this proportion is 52%—including 27% who use French most often and 25% who use it regularly (that is, less often than the predominant language).

19. The 2006 Census statistics reveal that persons with French as their first official language spoken have higher mean and median incomes than Anglophones. On the one hand, men with French as their only first official language spoken (FOLS), have mean and median incomes respectively about $15,000 and $11,000 higher than those of men in the English FOLS group. On the other hand, for women, the mean income of Francophones is almost $2,600 higher than that of Anglophones, while the median income of both groups is quite similar.

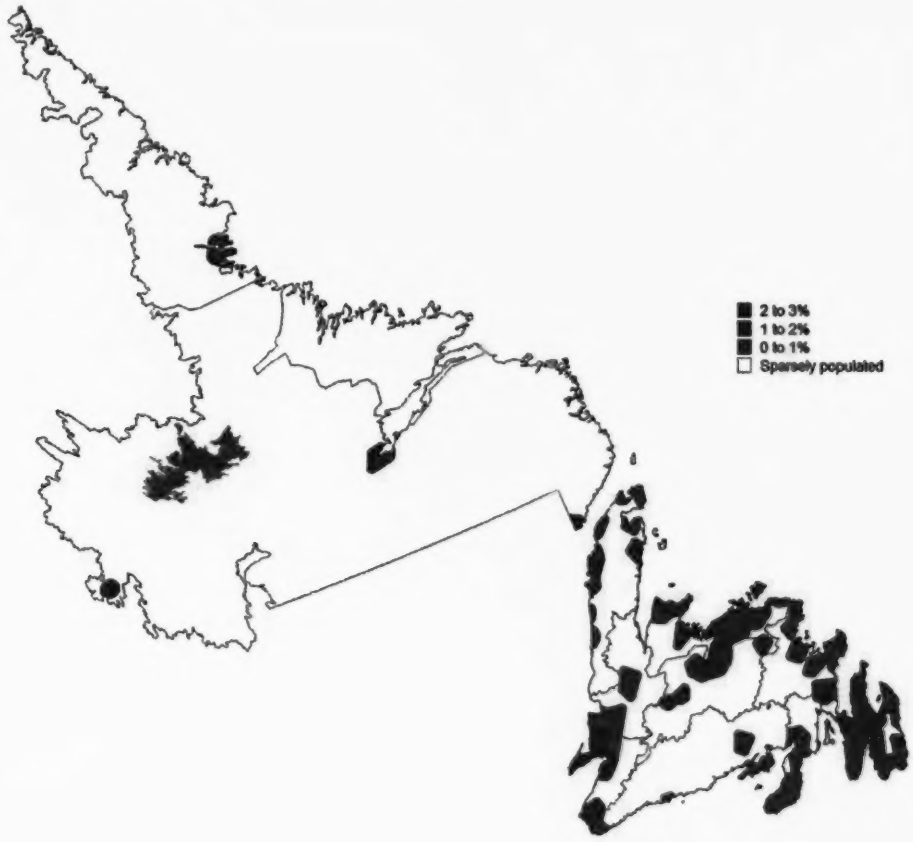
20. An in-depth analysis of the census results, specifically using the multivariate statistical analysis technique, reveals the important role played by age, education, type of place of residence, industry sector and immigrant status, and helps to partly explain these differences. Thus, if Francophones and Anglophones in Newfoundland and Labrador had exactly the same profile with respect to these characteristics (which is not the case), the mean income of Anglophone men would be approximately $4,000 lower than that of Francophone men. For women, the analysis reveals no statistically significant difference between the mean incomes of Anglophones and Francophones.

21. As regards the phenomenon of identity, SVOLM results suggest that Francophones have a double ethnolinguistic identity: 47% of them report that they identify with both Francophone and Anglophone groups, compared with 34% who report identifying mainly or only with the Francophone group.

22. The majority of the province's Francophones (70%) reported that it is important or very important to them to be able to use French in their daily life. Also, they consider it important or very important for linguistic rights to be respected in their province (84%), for government services to be provided in French (78%) and for individuals or organizations to work at developing the French-speaking community (77%).

Geographical Maps

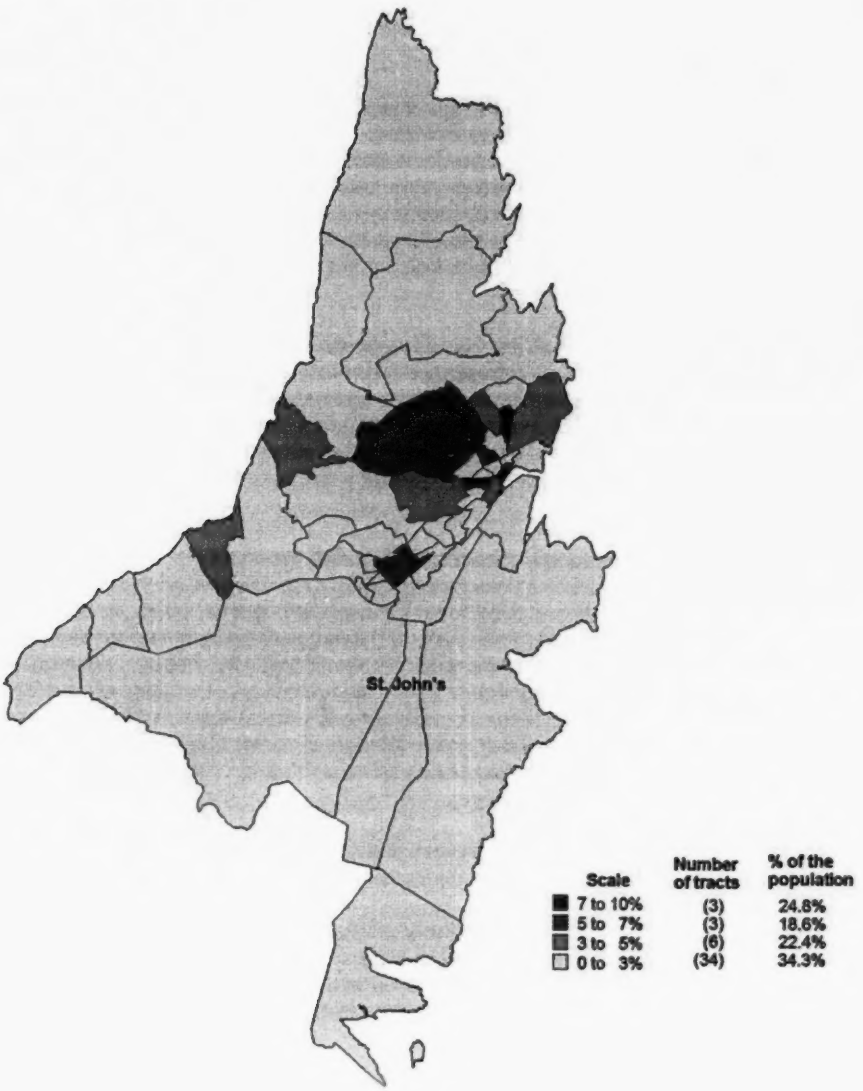
Map 1.1
Percentage of the population with French as first official language spoken (with random[27] distribution of the English-French category) among census subdivisions, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, Census of Population.

27. The random distribution of the English-French category was implemented with the help of SAS software (RANUNI command) to attribute half of this category to the French group.

Map 1.2
Distribution of the population with French as first official language spoken (with random[28] distribution of the English-French category) within the Census Metropolitan Area of St. John's by Census Tract, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, Census of Population.

28. The scale refers to the proportion of the Francophones population of a given census tract within the overall Francophone population of the census metropolitan area.

Appendix A

Table A-1
Francophone population of Newfoundland and Labrador by region, census division and census subdivision, 2006

Census division and census subdivision[1]	Francophone population	
	percentage	number
Division No. 1	**0.3**	**685**
Arnold's Cove	1.0	10
Victoria	0.6	10
Harbour Grace	0.3	10
Holyrood	0.5	10
Conception Bay South	0.1	25
Wabana	0.4	10
Portugal Cove-St. Philip's	0.5	30
Torbay	0.2	10
Logy Bay-Middle Cove-Outer Cove	0.8	15
Paradise	0.2	20
St. John's	0.4	440
Mount Pearl	0.3	80
Lewin's Cove	1.8	10
Division No. 3	**0.1**	**15**
Channel-Port aux Basques	0.4	15
Division No. 4	**2.4**	**510**
Division No. 4, sub-division A	0.5	10
Division No. 4, sub-division B	0.7	10
Division No. 4, sub-division D	1.1	10
Stephenville	0.8	50
Kippens	3.2	55
Port au Port East	1.6	10
Division No. 4, sub-division E	7.9	165
Cape St. George	19.4	173
Lourdes	1.8	10
Port au Port West-Aguathuna-Felix Cove	3.8	15
Division No. 5	**0.3**	**108**
Corner Brook	0.5	90
Meadows	1.6	10

Table A-1
Francophone population of Newfoundland and Labrador by region, census division and census subdivision, 2006 (concluded)

Census division and census subdivision[1]	Francophone population	
	percentage	number
Division No. 6	**0.3**	**118**
Gander	0.9	83
Glenwood	1.3	10
Grand Falls-Windsor	0.2	25
Division No. 7	**0.2**	**75**
Division No. 7, sub-division M	0.7	15
Clarenville	0.4	20
Division No. 7, sub-division E	0.7	20
Glovertown	0.5	10
Gambo	0.7	15
Division No. 8	**0.1**	**35**
Twillingate	0.4	10
Little Burnt Bay	3.1	10
Robert's Arm	1.2	10
Division No. 9	**0.1**	**25**
Glenburnie-Birchy Head-Shoal Brook	7.3	20
Division No. 10	**1.5**	**360**
L'Anse-au-Clair	4.4	10
Division No. 10, sub-division C	2.0	23
North West River	2.0	10
Happy Valley-Goose Bay	1.3	95
Labrador City	2.7	195
Wabush	1.4	25

1. The list excludes census subdivisions where there are little or no Francophones.
Note: The Francophone term refers to first official language spoken.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Appendix B

Table B-1
Proportion of Francophones by language use in various domains of the public and private spheres, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2006

Langue	Home		Friends		Immediate network		Work		Institutions and stores		Media	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Mainly or only French[1]	25	10.4	8 [E]	16.8	12	13.5	14 [E]	18.4	2 [E]	18.6	7 [E]	21.9
English and French	9 [E]	22.6	15	15.9	9 [E]	19.8	20 [E]	18.1	8 [E]	22.3	21	13.5
Mainly or only English[2]	67	4.7	77	3.6	79	3.1	65	6.5	90	2	72	4.4
Total	**100**	**0.0**	**100**	**0.0**	**100**	**0.0**	**100**	**0.0**	**100**	**0.0**	**100**	**0.0**

1. Refers to the sum of the "French only" and "Much more French than English" categories of the survey questionnaire.
2. Refers to the sum of the "English only" and "Much more English than French" categories of the survey questionnaires.
CV coefficient of variation
Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Appendix C

Note on the construction of the daily language use indices

The indices used in this section were developed in the following manner. Whether it comes to the use of French or English, in all cases where people use only the language of the majority, they are assigned a value of 1, while those who use only the language of the minority are assigned a value of 5. In general, the large majority of questions consisted of a scale with five levels. For certain questions, there were only three possible categories: "French", "French and English", and "English". The median category therefore corresponds to a value of 3.

Two approaches were used to present the results covering each of the indices: one on language categories, another by average level of use of languages. The first approach consisted essentially of summing the values obtained from each of the questions and dividing this sum by the number of questions answered by the respondent. For the second approach, the average scores obtained were regrouped into five categories. However, given that the results obtained consisted of a continuous scale from 1 to 5, we identified thresholds which allowed us to redistribute the values among the following five language categories: "Only the majority language", "Mainly the majority language", "Both languages equally", "Mainly the minority language", "Only the minority language". The corresponding thresholds for these categories are as follows: "1 to 1.49", "1.50 to 2.49", "2.50 to 3.49", "3.50 to 4.49" and "4.50 to 5.0". Since no perfect solution exists to carry out such a distribution, this approach has the advantage of centering the values on either side of the median category and cutting down the range of values at the extremities of the scale.

Finally, the general language use index was drawn up not by using the average of values for all 23 variables, but by adding the value obtained for the question on languages used with friends to the average values obtained on each of the four following indices: languages at work, immediate contacts, institutions and media. Such an approach offers the advantage of not assigning too much importance to a domain made up of numerous questions to the detriment of another composed of fewer questions.

Lastly it should be noted that information covering language used at home was used in the same manner as that regarding friends. By using both the information on language spoken most often and language spoken regularly, the variable created is made up of the same five categories explained above.

Appendix D

Description of concentration index

Dissemination area: a small, relatively stable geographic unit. All dissemination areas have roughly the same number of residents, namely 400 to 700 persons. For a complete definition, see the 2006 Census Dictionary.

The definition of concentration takes account of both the proportion and the number of the official-language minority within a dissemination area. A high concentration of the minority group exists when the Francophone population within a dissemination area constitutes at least 50% of the overall population, is equal to or greater than 200 persons. A medium concentration refers to a situation where the proportion is equal to or greater than 10% but less than 50% and the number of Francophones is equal to or more than 50 but less than 200. Finally, the concentration of Francophones is considered to be low when their proportion within the dissemination area is less than 10% or their number is less than 50 persons.

Once a concentration class (ie. weak, average or strong) was assigned to all the dissemination areas in a given municipality (or census subdivision), we chose to assign to the Francophone population of that municipality the concentration class (or level) containing the largest proportion of the minority population. The total, which represents the largest portion of the total Francophone population of the municipality, tells us the concentration class assigned to Francophones of that municipality. In other words, when we state that 78% of Francophones living in Newfoundland and Labrador are weakly concentrated within their municipality of residence, this means that 78% of them live in municipalities where, in the majority of cases, either their number is lower than 50 persons or their proportion is lower than 10% of the population within their dissemination area of residence.

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